CHAPTER 38

LATIN AMERICAN FISHERIES: NATURAL RESOURCES AND EXPANDED JURISDICTION, 1938–1978

by

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Introduction

The phrase "Latin American fisheries" evokes the latest episode of the tuna war between the United States and certain Latin American countries, as it has come to be known in both the U.S. and the Latin American mass media. But aside from journalistic reporting, relatively little research exists on the ecodevelopment of Latin American fisheries.[1] This paper explores the development and exploitation of the living natural resources (i.e., marine biological resources) of the marine ecosystem in the region. Emphasis is placed upon the presentation of time series data from 1938 through 1978 and an analysis of the more salient trends in the region by means of a descriptive set of data.

Definition of Statistical Categories

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has established twenty-seven fishing areas for the purpose of systematically reporting world fishery statistics. A map of the fishing areas pertaining to the Latin American ecosystem is shown in figure 1.

Fishery data published in the *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics* are provided to FAO by national statistical offices.[2]

The term "catch or nominal catch" used in some of the time series data developed here is the accepted category in international statistics for reporting the primary production of the living resources both from the oceans and from the inland waters. Catch statistics include all fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals, residues, and plants, taken for all kinds of commercial, industrial, and subsistence purposes including also the results of fixed-gear fishing, fish farming, shellfish culture, and seaweed harvesting. Excluded from the count are the activities of recreational fisheries and whole fish discarded at sea.[3]

Statistics presented here on international trade in fishery commodities refer to both imports and exports of the following principal commodity groups: fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen; fish, dried, salted, or smoked; crustaceans and molluscs, fresh, frozen, dried, and salted; fish products and preparations, whether or not in airtight containers; oils and fats, crude or refined, of aquatic animal origin; and meals, solubles, and other similar animal feedingstuffs, of aquatic animal origins.[4]

The economic indexes presented in tables 3809 through 3811 and 3813 are derived from FAO data and from Chapter 22, National Accounts, and Chapter 27, Foreign Trade, above.

Data included here can be analyzed for trends or for particular years within the time series. Thus, the columns of the matrices can be read as a cross section over the various countries for a given year, and the rows read as time series for a given country. In order to render the data comparable over time, all of the data have been adjusted for consistent definition.[5]

Regional Development of the Fisheries

Let us examine the history of major fishing efforts in Latin America. The marine ecosystem of Latin America was first subject to intensive commercial exploitation by the fishing fleets of the United States in the early 1920s. Exploitation of the fisheries by the coastal Latin American countries was initiated on a small scale only in the late 1920s and 1930s. World War II did not disrupt the fisheries of the Latin American region to the extent that it did those of Western and Southern Europe because fishing in Latin America was mostly littoral.[6]

In 1938 the contribution of Latin America to world fishery production was a mere 1%. By 1960, 12% of the world catch came from within the region, and ten years later the contribution of Latin America to world production had reached the all-time high record of about 15 million metric tons, or 23%. Since 1972, however, the contribution of the region to world production has tended to remain at a constant level of 12%, as is shown in table 3800.

The expansion of the fisheries sector has not corre-

[1] Apart from FAO reports and ECLA surveys, the subject appears to be dominated by juridical aspects of the law of the sea. A useful, but dated description of the Latin American fisheries can be found in Joseph Grunwald and Philip Musgrove, *Natural Resources in Latin American Development* (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns-Hopkins Press, 1970). For the FAO literature consult the various annual reports, FAO-SFA; and for the ECLA surveys see *ECLA-S*. See also Constantino Tapias. "El Medio Oceánico y la Actividad Pesquera," paper presented to the ECLA and UN Environment Program regional conference on Styles of Development and Environment in Latin America, held September 1979, in Santiago, Chile, and Osvaldo Sunkel et al., *Estilos de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente en América Latina*, draft of the global report presented to the same conference, and Luis Fernando C. Marcondes, "La Explotación de los Recursos Vivos del Mar," *Economía de los Oceanos*, vol. 1 (ECLA, 1978), pp. 57-74.

[2] There is a great need to improve the quality and reliability of fishery statistics submitted to FAO by national statistical offices. See, for example, the report of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (Rome: FAO, 1978). FAO published its first series of fishery statistics in 1947.

[3] *UN-YFSCL*, 1977, vol. 44, pp. v-vii.

[4] *UN-YFSFC*, 1977, vol. 45, p. v.

[5] For a useful introduction to data refinement see Michael D. Intriligator, *Econometric Models, Techniques, and Applications* (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1978), Chapter 3.

[6] Grunwald and Musgrove, *Natural Resources in Latin America*, p. 473.

Figure 1. Fishing areas. 02, America, North—Inland Waters; 03, America, South—Inland Waters; 21, Atlantic, Northwest; 27, Atlantic, Northeast; 31, Atlantic, Western Central; 34, Atlantic, Eastern Central; 41, Atlantic, Southwest; 47, Atlantic, Southeast; 48, Atlantic, Antarctic; 67, Pacific Northeast; 77, Pacific, Eastern Central; 81, Pacific, Southwest; 87, Pacific, Southeast; 88, Pacific, Antarctic.

SOURCE: Adapted from FAO map of major fishing areas for statistical purposes.

sponded to the classical pattern of industrialization in the region. When the region was formally incorporated into the international division of labor, the fisheries were excluded from participation in the world economy because the industry was not at the time profitable. The impetus for the rapid development of the fisheries of the region was provided in most instances by national governments.[7] But several other factors in the late 1950s and 1960s were to play a decisive role in the unprecedented take-off of some of the fisheries in the region, among which the most important were favorable national policies and the realization of the potential of the living resources of the marine ecosystem in the region.[8]

As is evident in tables 3800 and 3803, before World War II about 89% of the total catch in the region was produced by only a few countries—Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, and Brazil. In 1938 Brazil was the leading producer in the region, yet even so its production for that year was only an insignificant part of the world total. (See table 3803.)

By 1959 the fisheries of both Brazil and Venezuela had entered a protracted period of decline; those of Mexico would experience difficulties until the end of 1970.

Similarly the fisheries of Argentina would show only an upward trend in the beginning of the seventies, and Chile was on its way to become one of the leading producers in the region. By far the most spectacular regional development was to take place in the Peruvian fisheries. As shown in table 3803, Peru's catch for 1938 amounted to only 8.3% of the total production in the region. But from 1953 onward, Peru was to emerge as the leading producer of fishery resources. Between 1959 and 1971 Peru produced between 70% and 82% of the total catch in the region; and by 1970, a record year for Peru, its fisheries were producing about 18% of the total catch for the world. Japan, which after the

[7] Thomas Wolff, *In Pursuit of Tuna*, Special Studies No. 19 (Tempe: Arizona State University, Center for Latin American Studies, 1980), p. 22.

[8] Tapias, "El Medio Oceánico y la Actividad Pesquera."

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Table 3800

NOMINAL CATCHES,[1] 20 LRC, 1938-78

(MET)

Country	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
A. ARGENTINA	55,300	65,100	71,200	65,300	57,600	77,600	78,700	77,200	78,600	79,400	76,600
B. BOLIVIA	700	800	800	900	900	900	900	900	900	~	~
C. BRAZIL	103,300	139,700	144,800	152,600	153,100	158,300	174,600	160,700	172,000	190,300	208,000
D. CHILE	32,200	60,100	64,600	76,800	87,700	94,100	119,000	107,200	143,500	214,300	188,300
E. COLOMBIA	10,000	10,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	18,000	21,200
F. COSTA RICA	1,000	2,200	1,000	~	~	~	600	600	600	500	800
G. CUBA	10,000	9,200	8,300	9,500	9,800	10,000	9,400	10,200	11,500	12,800	15,600
H. DOMINICAN REP.	300	500	500	600	600	600	700	700	~	~	1,400
I. ECUADOR	1,800	2,800	3,400	5,000	10,000	10,000	8,600	9,100	12,500	15,000	21,800
J. EL SALVADOR	~	400	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
K. GUATEMALA	~	200	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L. HAITI	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,100	~	~	~	~	~
M. HONDURAS	~	100†	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
N. MEXICO	17,100	55,500	68,400	68,000	74,300	75,000	58,100	67,300	91,100	105,800	144,800
O. NICARAGUA	100	100	100	100	100	100	~	~	~	~	~
P. PANAMA	700	800	700	1,000	1,000	900	~	1,000	2,000	2,800	4,500
Q. PARAGUAY	300	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	~	~
R. PERU	23,400	36,600	84,100	73,500	113,800	139,600	151,300	164,900	195,700	235,500	658,700
S. URUGUAY	3,600	3,500	3,500	3,800	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,400	4,000	4,900	5,400
T. VENEZUELA	21,700	21,700	92,300	75,400	78,400	75,000	62,500	63,300	51,800	69,600	61,300
LATIN AMERICA[2]	283,000	411,200	560,700	550,700	609,200	664,100	684,300	682,900	780,600	948,900	1,339,400
UNITED STATES	2,260,100	2,345,100	2,416,600	2,510,300	2,596,800	2,373,700	2,396,900	2,674,800	2,780,600	2,790,400	2,989,400
WORLD	21,100,000	15,841,700	19,600,000	19,800,000	21,100,000	23,500,000	25,100,000	25,900,000	27,600,000	28,900,000	30,800,000

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
A. ARGENTINA	82,500	84,200	89,900	104,600	101,900	101,400	130,500	169,000	205,200	251,600	241,200
B. BOLIVIA	~	800	500	700	500	1,300	1,400	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,500
C. BRAZIL	212,200	212,200	243,800	257,100	281,900	310,000	346,200	368,900	388,800	393,100	419,700
D. CHILE	213,100	225,800	272,600	339,600	429,800	638,600	761,900	1,160,900	708,500	1,383,600	1,053,100
E. COLOMBIA	30,100	25,000	21,100	29,700	43,000	47,800	45,200	50,300	53,500	59,200	92,900
F. COSTA RICA	800	1,300	1,600	2,900	3,200	2,700	2,400	3,600	3,400	3,300	3,500
G. CUBA	22,000	21,900	28,200	31,200	30,600	35,700	36,500	37,100	40,900	44,300	65,700
H. DOMINICAN REP.	1,700	2,000	1,600	1,300	1,600	1,700	3,200	4,200	4,100	3,600	3,100
I. ECUADOR	26,400	31,100	35,900	44,300	38,600	42,600	50,300	46,300	53,500	48,200	57,500
J. EL SALVADOR	2,900	2,900	3,200	7,300	8,000	8,200	8,400	9,200	9,600	10,600	9,900
K. GUATEMALA	~	300	400	800	1,300	2,100	2,000	2,700	2,100	3,000	2,500
L. HAITI	~	~	~	~	~	2,500†	2,500†	2,500†	2,500†	2,500	2,500†
M. HONDURAS	~	~	~	700	600	700	1,000	1,000	1,600	2,100	2,500
N. MEXICO	117,500	163,900	192,400	197,900	225,400	218,600	243,000	248,900	256,400	287,100	349,800
O. NICARAGUA	~	~	~	~	~	3,000†	3,000†	5,000	5,600	7,000	8,000
P. PANAMA	6,500	6,800	14,800	10,900	11,400	14,400	13,400	25,600	39,300	72,300	72,000
Q. PARAGUAY	~	~	~	~	200	400†	500†	600†	700	700	800†
R. PERU	796,400	1,128,200	2,313,900	3,727,000	5,450,000	7,163,600	7,090,800	9,321,360	7,631,900	8,844,500	10,198,600
S. URUGUAY	6,900	5,400	5,900	10,900	10,500	7,700	8,100	12,200	15,800	12,500	10,900
T. VENEZUELA	83,700	78,300	83,300	87,400	84,900	94,900	97,300	110,500	117,200	114,100	108,600
LATIN AMERICA[2]	1,602,700	2,699,100	3,309,100	4,854,300	6,723,400	8,697,900	8,847,600	11,581,760	9,542,400	11,545,000	12,704,300
UNITED STATES	2,759,800	2,703,400	2,890,800	2,814,700	2,931,900	972,900	2,777,000	2,618,800	2,696,400	2,515,400	2,405,800
WORLD	31,700,000	33,300,000	36,900,000	40,200,000	43,600,000	44,800,000	46,600,000	51,900,000	53,200,000	57,300,000	60,400,000

Table 3800 (Continued)

NOMINAL CATCHES,[1] 20 LRC, 1938–78

(MET)

Country	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A. ARGENTINA	223,600	203,400	214,800	228,700	237,900	301,900	295,961	228,898	281,447	392,466	537,323
B. BOLIVIA	1,300	1,200	1,600	1,900	2,200	2,200	1,800	1,800	2,300	2,300	2,300
C. BRAZIL	495,100	493,000	526,300	581,800	601,600	703,500	740,322	772,146	658,847	748,487	857,971
D. CHILE	1,392,900	1,095,100	1,228,300	1,511,800	817,500	691,100	1,157,752	929,464	1,408,600	1,348,953	1,698,484
E. COLOMBIA	110,000†	57,800	54,500	37,700	110,700	105,300	62,418	66,575	75,107	63,965	63,965†
F. COSTA RICA	5,000	4,100	7,000	7,200	10,800	10,700	13,490	14,064	12,846	13,040	14,491
G. CUBA	66,000	79,700	105,800	126,000	139,600	149,900	164,979	143,325	194,090	185,182	213,170
H. DOMINICAN REP.	4,300	4,300†	5,200	4,600	5,600	9,200	8,392	7,052	7,053	4,594	5,171
I. ECUADOR	68,900	64,900	91,400	106,700	108,200	153,900	174,400	263,400	315,000	475,500	475,500†
J. EL SALVADOR	14,300	16,100	11,100	10,700	10,400	11,900	9,662	10,550	9,130	7,486	5,487
K. GUATEMALA	1,900	3,700	3,400	3,300	3,100	3,700	3,881	4,530	3,653	3,074	3,074†
L. HAITI	2,500†	2,500†	2,500†	2,800†	3,200†	3,600†	4,000†	4,000†	4,000†	4,000†	4,000†
M. HONDURAS	3,400	3,800	3,800	4,700	4,500	3,400	2,867	3,262	3,154	4,571	6,405
N. MEXICO	364,300	353,200	386,500	425,200	459,200	479,400	442,042	499,344	572,285	670,096	752,490
O. NICARAGUA	8,700	9,500	9,800	9,400	11,200	13,900	16,700	18,400	17,881	22,361	22,248
P. PANAMA	71,600	32,000	52,200	72,500	63,400	92,600	68,893	81,085	152,713	208,148	113,768
Q. PARAGUAY	1,000	1,000	1,800†	2,200†	2,500†	2,700†	2,700†	2,700†	2,700†	2,700†	2,700†
R. PERU	10,555,500	9,243,600	12,534,900	10,528,600	4,725,200	2,328,500	4,144,858	3,447,490	4,343,125	2,540,675	3,364,843
S. URUGUAY	11,300†	12,700	13,200	14,400	20,600	17,500	16,000	26,333	33,804	48,374	74,299
T. VENEZUELA	126,000	134,100	126,400	138,900	152,200	162,400	150,085	153,407	145,731	152,234	174,043
LATIN AMERICA[2]	13,527,600	11,815,700	15,380,500	13,819,100	7,489,600	5,247,300	7,481,202	6,677,825	8,243,466	6,898,206	8,391,372
UNITED STATES	2,451,700	2,463,600	2,891,500	2,960,600	2,842,700	2,857,700	2,928,799	2,919,938	3,159,627	3,085,211	3,511,719
WORLD	63,900,000	62,600,000	68,146,200	68,518,100	64,239,800	65,095,900	68,895,400	68,608,200	72,113,000	71,212,900	72,379,500

1. Inland and marine catches.
2. Recalculated here to exclude nontraditional Latin American countries.

SOURCE: FAO-YFSCL, 1963, 1967, 1969, 1971, and 1978.

Table 3801

NOMINAL CATCHES, INLAND WATERS, 20 LRC, 1970–78

(MET)

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A. ARGENTINA	5,400	5,700	6,300	7,600	10,181	15,068	9,846	10,436	10,436
B. BOLIVIA	1,600	1,900	2,200	2,200	1,800	1,800	2,200	2,300	2,300
C. BRAZIL	93,500	87,900	77,800	84,100	168,145	173,455	141,479	168,444	136,526
D. CHILE	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
E. COLOMBIA	33,200	19,300	82,800	73,100	37,234	42,075	51,437	42,174	42,174†
F. COSTA RICA	=	=	=	=	40	50	60	61	61
G. CUBA	500	600	1,000	1,000	2,200	1,700	1,800	1,900	3,200
H. DOMINICAN REP.	200	500	1,000	300	367	585	618	359	367
I. ECUADOR	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
J. EL SALVADOR	800	800	800	900	1,552	2,689	3,072	3,072	601
K. GUATEMALA	400	500	400	500	528	550	574	600	600†
L. HAITI	300†	300†	300†	300†	300†	300†	300†	300†	300†
M. HONDURAS	100	100	=	100	172	170	170	116	144
N. MEXICO	7,500	8,100	11,200	15,000	14,176	17,826	18,030	18,971	16,333
O. NICARAGUA	1,300	1,300	1,200	2,600	3,100	3,500	4,467	4,043	1,834
P. PANAMA	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Q. PARAGUAY	1,800†	2,200†	2,500†	2,700	2,700†	2,700†	2,700†	2,700†	2,700†
R. PERU	2,000	2,500	3,000	5,400	5,514	6,777	5,303	12,597	9,795
S. URUGUAY	=	=	=	=	300	245	179	321	472
T. VENEZUELA	3,800	5,700	6,500	8,600	9,198	7,657	6,626	8,021	8,593
LATIN AMERICA	152,400	137,400	197,000	204,400	257,506	277,147	248,861	276,415	236,436
UNITED STATES	80,700	77,500	73,400	83,800	84,516	77,267	76,296	71,831	80,416
WORLD	6,163,800	6,512,900	6,698,700	6,930,600	6,984,500	7,385,800	7,305,900	7,492,600	7,393,500

SOURCE: FAO-YFSCL, 1978, table A-3.

Table 3802

NOMINAL CATCHES, MARINE AREAS, 18 LRC, 1970–78

(MET)

	Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A.	ARGENTINA	209,400	223,000	231,600	294,300	285,780	213,830	271,601	382,030	526,887
C.	BRAZIL	432,800	493,900	523,800	619,400	572,177	598,691	517,368	580,043	721,445
D.	CHILE	1,228,300	1,511,800	817,500	691,100	1,157,752	929,464	1,408,600	1,348,953	1,698,484
E.	COLOMBIA	21,300	18,400	27,900	32,200	25,184	24,500	23,670	21,791	21,791†
F.	COSTA RICA	7,000	7,200	10,800	10,700	13,450	14,014	12,786	12,979	14,430
G.	CUBA	105,300	125,400	138,600	148,900	162,779	141,625	192,290	183,282	209,970
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	5,000	4,100	4,600	8,900	8,025	6,467	6,435	4,235	4,804
I.	ECUADOR	91,400	106,700	108,200	153,900	174,400	263,400	315,000	475,500	475,500†
J.	EL SALVADOR	10,300	9,900	9,600	11,000	8,110	7,861	6,058	4,414	4,886
K.	GUATEMALA	3,000	2,800	2,700	3,200	3,353	3,980	3,079	2,474	2,474†
L.	HAITI	2,200†	2,500†	2,900†	3,300†	3,700†	3,700†	3,700†	3,700†	3,700†
M.	HONDURAS	3,700	4,600	4,500	3,300	2,695	3,092	2,984	4,455	6,261
N.	MEXICO	379,000	417,100	448,000	464,400	427,866	481,518	554,255	651,125	736,157
O.	NICARAGUA	8,500	8,100	10,000	11,300	13,600	14,900	13,414	18,318	20,414
P.	PANAMA	52,200	72,500	63,400	92,600	68,893	81,085	152,713	208,148	113,768
R.	PERU	12,532,900	10,526,100	4,722,200	2,323,100	4,139,344	3,440,713	4,337,822	2,528,078	3,355,048
S.	URUGUAY	13,200	14,400	20,600	17,500	15,700	26,088	33,625	48,053	73,827
T.	VENEZUELA	122,600	133,200	145,700	153,800	140,887	145,750	139,105	144,213	165,450
	UNITED STATES	2,810,800	2,883,100	2,769,300	2,773,900	2,844,283	2,842,671	3,083,331	3,013,380	3,431,303
	WORLD	61,982,400	62,005,200	57,541,100	58,165,300	61,910,900	61,222,400	64,807,100	63,720,300	64,968,000

SOURCE: FAO-YFSCL, 1978, table A-4.

collapse of the Peruvian fisheries in 1971 became the leading producer in the world, had contributed in 1970 only 13.7% of world production.[9] Chile, likewise, which since the middle of the 1950s had been the second producer in the Latin American region, contributed in 1970 only about 2% of the total world catch. (See tables 3800 and 3803.)

The late 1950s upward trend in the production of living resources from the marine ecosystem of the region accelerated in the sixties before entering a cyclical downturn with the abrupt reduction in the Peruvian catch. (See fig. 2). The data also show that the secular trend for Latin America as a whole is similar in shape to the curve for Peru. This is because both the upward and downward trends in the region were caused by the resurgence and the collapse of the anchoveta fisheries in Peru.[10] It is also apparent from the data that the curve for the world catch tended to level off after the fall of the Peruvian fisheries.

The seventies were characterized by a pronounced decline in the rate of growth of the fisheries in the region. From 1971 to 1973, catches were down in Latin America by about 10%, 46%, and 30% respectively. After a brief recovery in 1974 and 1976, fishery production was down again by 62% in 1977 followed by a recovery of 172% in 1978. (See table 3804.) The downward trend of the seventies also was primarily the result of the depletion of the anchoveta stocks in the Peruvian and Chilean fishing grounds. (See figs. 3 and 4.)

Except for the cases of Bolivia and Paraguay (whose exceptional geographical location in the region has led them to active utilization of inland waters) and that of Colombia, the contribution of the inland fisheries to total output in the region has been statistically insignificant. (See tables 3800 through 3802.)[11] Nevertheless, because most of the catch in the inland fisheries is for human consumption, these fisheries play a vital role in meeting food requirements for the population of the inner areas.[12]

[9] For Japanese data see, *UN-YFSCL*, 1971, vol. 32, table A0-1.

[10] Although seasonal variations in oceanic currents in the Peruvian ecosystem have been an important factor in the cyclical fluctuations affecting the Peruvian fisheries, a more critical factor in the depletion of the anchoveta stocks has simply been overfishing. See, for example, Warren S. Wooster, "Some Implications of Ocean Research," *Ocean Development and International Law Journal* 4:1 (1977), 39-50; I. G. Simmons, *The Ecology of Natural Resources* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1978), pp. 65, 72; and John Bublin, "Optimal Depletion of a Replenishable Resource: An Evaluation of Recent Contributions to Fisheries Economics," in D. W. Pearce and J. Rose, eds., *The Economics of Natural Resource Depletion* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1974), pp. 85-114.

[11] Approximately 17% of the fishery production of Bolivia comes from Lake Titicaca. See R. Ziesler and G. D. Ardizone, *Las Aguas Continentales en América Latina*, COPESCAL, Documentos Técnicos No. 1 (Rome: FAO, 1979), p. 109. The case of Colombia is exceptional in the region since it is the only Latin American coastal state that since 1970 has obtained on the average about 64% of its national output from its inland fisheries. (See tables 3800 and 3801.)

[12] *Commission for Inland Fisheries of Latin America*. Report of the First Session. Address by the representative of the Director-General of FAO, L. J. J. Silva, Mar del Plata, 1979, p. 12.

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Table 3803

CATCHES AS SHARE OF LATIN AMERICAN CATCHES, 20 L, 1938–78

(%)

	Country	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
A.	ARGENTINA	19.5	15.8	12.7	11.8	9.5	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.1	8.4	5.7
B.	BOLIVIA	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	~	~
C.	BRAZIL	36.5	34.0	25.8	27.7	25.1	23.8	25.5	23.5	22.0	20.1	15.5
D.	CHILE	11.4	14.6	11.5	13.9	14.4	14.2	17.4	15.7	18.4	22.6	14.1
E.	COLOMBIA	3.5	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.6
F.	COSTA RICA	.4	.5	2	~	~	~	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
G.	CUBA	3.5	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	=	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	1	~	~	.1
I.	ECUADOR	.6	.7	.6	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
J.	EL SALVADOR	~	.1	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
K.	GUATEMALA	~	=	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L.	HAITI	.5	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	~	~	~	~	~
M.	HONDURAS	~	=	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
N.	MEXICO	6.0	13.5	12.2	12.3	12.2	11.3	8.5	9.8	11.8	11.1	10.8
O.	NICARAGUA	=	=	=	=	=	=	~	~	~	~	~
P.	PANAMA	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	~	.1	.3	.3	.3
Q.	PARAGUAY	=	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	=	~	~
R.	PERU	8.3	9.0	15.0	13.3	18.7	21.0	22.1	24.1	25.1	24.8	49.2
S.	URUGUAY	1.3	.8	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4
T.	VENEZUELA	7.7	5.3	16.5	13.7	13.0	11.3	9.1	9.3	6.6	7.3	4.6

	Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
A.	ARGENTINA	5.1	3.1	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2	1.9
B.	BOLIVIA	~	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
C.	BRAZIL	13.2	7.8	7.4	5.3	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.3
D.	CHILE	13.3	8.4	8.2	7.0	6.4	7.3	8.6	10.0	7.4	12.0	8.3
E.	COLOMBIA	2.0	1.0	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.4	.6	.5	.7
F.	COSTA RICA	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
G.	CUBA	1.4	.8	.8	.6	.5	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.5
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	.1	.1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
I.	ECUADOR	1.6	1.1	1.1	.6	.6	.5	.6	.4	.6	.4	.5
J.	EL SALVADOR	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
K.	GUATEMALA	~	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
L.	HAITI	~	~	~	~	~	=	=	=	=	=	=
M.	HONDURAS	~	~	~	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
N.	MEXICO	7.3	6.1	5.8	4.1	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.7
O.	NICARAGUA	~	~	~	~	~	=	=	=	.1	.1	.1
P.	PANAMA	.4	.3	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	.6	.6
Q.	PARAGUAY	~	~	~	~	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
R.	PERU	49.7	41.8	70.0	76.8	81.1	82.4	80.1	80.5	80.0	76.6	80.3
S.	URUGUAY	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	1.7	.1	.1
T.	VENEZUELA	5.2	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	.8

	Country	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A.	ARGENTINA	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	3.2	5.8	4.0	3.4	3.4	5.7	6.4
B.	BOLIVIA	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
C.	BRAZIL	3.7	4.2	3.4	4.2	8.0	13.4	10.0	11.6	8.0	10.8	10.2
D.	CHILE	10.3	9.3	8.0	11.0	11.0	13.2	15.5	14.0	17.1	20.0	20.2
E.	COLOMBIA	.8	.5	.4	.3	1.5	2.0	.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	.8
F.	COSTA RICA	=	=	=	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
G.	CUBA	.5	.7	.7	1.0	1.9	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.5
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	=	=	=	=	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
I.	ECUADOR	.5	.5	.6	.8	1.4	3.0	2.3	4.0	3.8	7.0	5.7
J.	EL SALVADOR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
K.	GUATEMALA	=	=	=	=	=	.1	=	.1	=	=	=
L.	HAITI	=	=	=	=	=	.1	.1	=	=	.1	=
M.	HONDURAS	=	=	=	=	.1	.1	=	=	=	.1	.1
N.	MEXICO	2.7	3.0	2.5	3.1	6.1	9.1	6.0	7.4	7.0	9.7	9.0
O.	NICARAGUA	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3
P.	PANAMA	.5	.3	.3	.5	.8	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.8	3.0	1.4
Q.	PARAGUAY	=	=	=	=	=	.1	=	=	=	=	=
R.	PERU	78.0	78.2	81.5	76.2	63.1	44.4	55.4	51.6	52.7	36.8	40.1
S.	URUGUAY	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	.4	.4	.7	.9
T.	VENEZUELA	1.0	1.1	.8	1.0	2.0	3.1	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.1

SOURCE: Calculated from table 3800.

Table 3804

PC OF NOMINAL CATCHES IN ALL AREAS, 20 LRC, 1948–78

	Country	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
A.	ARGENTINA	9.4	-8.3	-11.8	34.7	1.4	-1.9	1.8	1.0	-3.5
B.	BOLIVIA	=	12.5	=	=	=	=	=	~	~
C.	BRAZIL	3.6	5.4	.3	3.4	10.3	-8.0	7.0	10.6	9.3
D.	CHILE	7.5	18.9	14.2	7.3	26.5	-10.0	33.9	49.3	-12.1
E.	COLOMBIA	50.0	6.7	=	=	=	=	=	12.5	17.8
F.	COSTA RICA	-54.5	~	~	~	~	=	=	16.7	60.0
G.	CUBA	-9.8	14.4	3.1	2.0	-6.0	8.5	12.7	11.3	21.9
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	=	20.0	=	=	16.7	=	~	~	~
I.	ECUADOR	21.4	47.0	10.0	=	-14.0	5.8	37.4	20.0	45.3
J.	EL SALVADOR	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
K.	GUATEMALA	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L.	HAITI	6.7	12.5	11.1	5.0	~	~	~	~	~
M.	HONDURAS	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
N.	MEXICO	23.2	-.6	9.3	.9	-22.5	15.8	35.4	16.1	36.8
O.	NICARAGUA	=	=	=	=	~	~	~	~	~
P.	PANAMA	-12.5	42.8	=	-10.0	~	~	100.0	40.0	60.7
Q.	PARAGUAY	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	~	~
R.	PERU	129.8	-12.6	54.8	22.7	8.4	9.0	18.7	20.3	179.7
S.	URUGUAY	=	8.6	-7.9	=	=	-2.8	17.6	22.5	10.2
T.	VENEZUELA	325.3	-1.9	10.6	9.0	3.0	-.2	14.3	21.6	-11.9
	LATIN AMERICA	36.3	-1.8	10.6	9.0	3.0	-.2	14.3	21.6	41.1
	UNITED STATES	3.0	3.9	3.4	-8.6	1.0	11.6	4.0	.3	7.1
	WORLD	23.7	1.0	6.6	11.4	6.8	3.2	6.6	4.7	6.6

	Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
A.	ARGENTINA	7.7	2.1	6.8	16.3	-2.6	-.5	28.7	29.5	21.4	22.6	-4.1
B.	BOLIVIA	~	~	-37.5	40.0	-28.6	160.0	7.7	35.7	-5.3	-5.5	-11.8
C.	BRAZIL	2.0	=	14.9	5.4	9.6	10.0	11.7	6.5	5.4	1.1	6.8
D.	CHILE	13.2	5.9	20.7	24.6	26.5	48.6	19.3	52.4	-40.0	.9	-23.9
E.	COLOMBIA	50.0	-16.9	-15.6	40.7	44.8	11.2	-5.4	11.3	6.4	10.6	56.9
F.	COSTA RICA	=	62.5	23.1	81.2	10.3	-15.6	-11.1	50.0	-5.5	-3.0	6.1
G.	CUBA	41.0	-.4	28.8	10.6	-1.9	16.7	2.2	1.6	10.2	8.3	48.3
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	21.4	17.6	20.0	-18.7	23.1	6.2	88.2	31.2	-2.4	-12.2	-13.9
I.	ECUADOR	21.1	17.8	15.4	23.4	-12.9	10.4	18.1	-8.0	15.5	-10.0	19.3
J.	EL SALVADOR	~	=	10.3	128.1	9.6	2.5	2.4	9.5	4.3	10.4	-6.6
K.	GUATEMALA	~	~	33.3	100.0	62.5	61.5	-4.8	35.0	-22.2	42.8	-16.7
L.	HAITI	~	~	~	~	~	~	=	=	=	=	=
M.	HONDURAS	~	~	~	~	-14.3	16.7	57.1	=	60.0	31.2	19.0
N.	MEXICO	-18.8	39.5	17.4	2.8	34.2	-3.0	11.2	2.4	3.0	12.0	21.8
O.	NICARAGUA	~	~	~	~	~	~	=	66.7	12.0	25.0	14.2
P.	PANAMA	44.4	4.6	117.6	26.3	4.6	26.3	-6.9	91.0	53.5	84.0	-.4
Q.	PARAGUAY	~	~	~	~	~	100.0	25.0	20.0	16.7	=	14.3
R.	PERU	20.9	41.7	105.1	61.0	46.2	31.4	-1.0	31.4	-18.1	15.9	15.3
S.	URUGUAY	27.8	-21.7	9.3	84.7	-3.7	-26.7	5.2	50.6	29.5	20.9	-12.8
T.	VENEZUELA	36.5	-6.4	6.4	4.9	-2.9	11.8	2.5	13.6	6.1	-2.6	-4.8
	LATIN AMERICA	19.6	68.4	22.6	46.7	38.5	29.4	1.7	30.9	-17.6	21.0	10.0
	UNITED STATES	-7.7	-2.0	6.9	-2.6	4.1	-66.8	185.4	-5.7	3.0	-6.7	-4.3
	WORLD	2.9	5.0	10.8	8.9	8.4	-66.0	214.9	11.4	2.5	7.7	5.4

Table 3804 (Continued)

PC OF NOMINAL CATCHES IN ALL AREAS, 20 LRC, 1948-78

	Country	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A.	ARGENTINA	-7.3	-9.0	5.6	6.5	4.0	26.8	-1.8	-22.6	22.8	39.4	36.9
B.	BOLIVIA	-13.3	-7.7	33.3	18.7	15.7	=	-18.1	=	27.7	=	=
C.	BRAZIL	18.0	-.4	6.7	10.5	3.4	16.9	5.2	4.2	-14.7	13.6	14.6
D.	CHILE	32.3	-21.4	12.2	23.0	-45.9	-15.4	67.5	-19.7	51.5	-4.2	25.9
E.	COLOMBIA	18.4	-47.4	-5.7	-30.8	1.9	-4.9	-40.7	6.7	12.8	-14.8	=
F.	COSTA RICA	42.8	-18.0	70.7	2.8	50.0	-1.0	26.1	4.2	-8.7	1.5	11.1
G.	CUBA	.5	20.7	32.7	19.1	10.8	7.4	10.1	-13.1	35.4	-4.6	15.11
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	38.7	=	20.9	-11.5	21.7	64.3	-8.8	-16.0	=	-34.9	12.5
I.	ECUADOR	19.8	-5.8	40.8	16.7	-89.9	42.2	13.3	51.0	19.6	50.9	=
J.	EL SALVADOR	44.4	12.6	-31.0	-3.6	-2.8	14.4	-18.8	9.2	13.4	18.0	-26.7
K.	GUATEMALA	-24.0	94.7	-8.1	-2.9	-6.1	19.3	4.9	16.7	-19.3	-15.8	=
L.	HAITI	=	=	=	12.0	14.3	12.5	11.1	=	=	=	=
M.	HONDURAS	36.0	11.8	=	23.7	-4.2	-24.4	-15.7	13.7	-3.3	44.9	40.1
N.	MEXICO	4.1	-3.0	4.3	9.9	8.0	4.4	7.8	13.0	14.6	17.1	12.3
O.	NICARAGUA	8.7	9.2	3.1	-4.1	19.1	24.1	20.1	10.2	6.4	25.0	-.5
P.	PANAMA	-.5	-55.3	63.1	38.9	-12.5	46.0	-25.6	17.7	88.3	36.3	-45.3
Q.	PARAGUAY	25.0	=	80.0	22.2	13.6	8.0	=	=	=	=	=
R.	PERU	3.5	-12.4	35.6	-16.0	-55.1	-50.7	78.0	-16.8	26.0	-41.5	32.4
S.	URUGUAY	3.7	12.4	3.9	9.1	43.1	-15.0	-8.6	64.6	28.4	43.1	53.6
T.	VENEZUELA	16.0	6.4	-5.7	9.9	9.6	6.7	-7.6	2.2	-5.0	4.5	14.3
	LATIN AMERICA	6.5	12.6	30.2	-10.1	-45.8	-29.9	42.6	-10.7	23.4	-62.6	172.0
	UNITED STATES	1.9	.5	17.4	2.4	-4.0	.5	2.5	-.3	8.2	-2.3	13.8
	WORLD	5.8	-2.0	8.8	.5	-6.2	1.3	5.8	-.4	5.1	-1.2	1.6

SOURCE: Calculated from table 3800.

Although the data analyzed so far give a descriptive indication of the overall performance of the fishery sector in the region since 1938, the aggregation of the data conceals the specific uses of the output of the fisheries. Table 3805 shows the differential utilization of fishery resources since 1958 in those countries for which data are available. An examination of the data for Peru, the leading producer in the world from 1962 to 1971, discloses that since 1958 between 83% and 98% of the entire fisheries catch has been devoted to the production of fish meal rather than human consumption. This pattern of utilization contrasts quite sharply with that of Japan, which allocates most of its catch for human consumption.[13] The Chilean and Panamanian patterns of utilization are similar to those of Peru; those of Mexico and Ecuador are similar to the world trend, that is, between 60% and 70% of the total catch has been devoted to meeting food requirements for human consumption.

International Trade of Fishery Commodities

Data on international trade for the countries of the region are presented in tables 3808 through 3813.

In the late 1940s about 6% of the fishery commodities of Latin America were entering world trade. By 1964 the region was contributing about 30% of world exports, and by 1970, 32%. The Peruvian fisheries alone contributed about 24% of world exports in 1973, even though output had fallen abruptly in 1971. (See fig. 5.)

The share of the national output that is exported from the region is summarized in table 3810. The data also indicate that the major exporters in the region have been exporting about 20% of their national production. In these countries the pattern of exports differs from that of Mexico where the share of the catch entering world trade has progressively declined since 1963.

The trade patterns of some of the small countries like Costa Rica and Nicaragua clearly deviate from those of the major producers in the region. These countries, whose contribution to the total output in the region is insignificant, have been exporting on the average about 27% and 47%, respectively, of their national production.

By the late 1940s only .13% of exports of fishery commodities in the world market were of Peruvian origin. Following the rapid development of the Peruvian anchoveta industry, the share of Peruvian exports in the world market had by the mid-1960s risen to 25%.[14] In 1973, however, as a result of the abrupt fall of the Peruvian anchoveta industry in

[13] *UN-YFSFC*, 1976, vol. 43, table A1-2.

[14] Until the late 1960s Peru's largest export market for fish meal was the United States. U.S. imports declined as a result of increased prices but have increased significantly since 1974. A substantial share of Peru's production of fish meal was exported in 1974 and 1975 to socialist countries. Both the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany have been importing about 20% of Peruvian exports of fish meal. See FAO-SFA, 1971, p. 20, and *UN-YFSFC*, 1976, vol. 43, table H3-3.

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Figure 2. Comparative trends of catches (semilogarithmic).
SOURCE: Table 3800.

Figure 3. Peruvian catch by species.
SOURCE: Table 3806.

Figure 4. Chilean catch by species.
SOURCE: Table 3806.

Figure 5. Value of exports of seven fishery commodity groups in selected countries, 1948–78.
SOURCE: Table 3808.

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Table 3805
UTILIZATION OF CATCH,[1] 15 LC, 1958-76[a]
(MET)

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
A. ARGENTINA									
For Human Consumption	73,600	82,500	95,900	82,200	84,400	98,600	128,000	130,800	120,100
For Other Purposes	6,600	6,100	5,000	9,500	10,000	23,700	30,300	54,300	101,100
Total	80,200	88,600	100,900	91,700	94,400	122,300	158,300	185,100	221,200
D. CHILE									
For Human Consumption	116,100	101,100	91,000	92,200	108,100	136,300	148,200	154,400	166,900
For Other Purposes	104,800	171,800	248,700	337,600	530,500	625,900	1,013,100	554,300	1,216,400
Total	220,900	272,800	339,700	429,800	638,600	762,200	1,161,300	708,700	1,383,300
E. COLOMBIA									
For Human Consumption	17,500	18,000	26,200	44,200	48,200	~	~	22,500	~
For Other Purposes	7,500	3,100	3,500	3,300	3,500	~	~	2,500	~
Total	25,000	21,100	29,700	47,500	51,700	45,200	50,500	25,000	59,200
F. COSTA RICA									
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	3,300
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total	~	~	~	~	~	1,800	3,600	3,400	3,300
G. CUBA									
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	~	~	34,500	40,400	43,200
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	1,200
Total	~	~	~	30,500	35,000	34,200	34,500	40,400	44,400
I. ECUADOR									
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	~	48,300	42,600	48,700	42,500
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	1,400	4,500	4,800	5,700
Total	~	~	~	38,600	42,600	49,700	47,100	53,500	48,200
J. EL SALVADOR									
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	~	~	9,200	9,600	10,600
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
K. GUATEMALA									
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	~	~	2,700	2,100	3,000
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total	300	~	~	~	~	2,000	~	~	~
L. HONDURAS									
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	~	1,000	1,000	2,100	2,500
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
N. MEXICO									
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	~	195,300	196,000	201,800	285,600
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	47,900	53,200	54,800	~
Total	163,900	192,400	197,900	225,400	218,600	243,200	249,200	256,600	285,600
O. NICARAGUA									
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total	~	~	~	~	~	2,000	4,400	4,700	6,000
P. PANAMA									
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	~	5,900	7,400	6,300	6,400
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	7,500	18,300	33,000	66,000
Total	~	~	~	~	~	13,400	25,700	39,300	72,400
R. PERU									
For Human Consumption	144,500	170,100	186,800	201,100	190,700	186,000	152,900	140,900	157,000
For Other Purposes	755,700	1,952,300	3,314,600	5,012,100	6,691,200	6,635,300	8,894,500	7,260,700	8,555,100
Total	900,200	2,122,400	3,501,400	5,213,100	6,881,900	6,821,300	9,047,400	7,401,600	8,712,100
S. URUGUAY									
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total	~	~	~	8,700	7,500	8,100	12,200	15,800	12,500
T. VENEZUELA									
For Human Consumption	~	~	83,400	80,400	90,400	92,500	107,500	95,900	95,300
For Other Purposes	~	~	2,100	4,500	4,500	4,700	3,100	23,400	21,500
Total	78,300	83,300	85,500	84,900	94,900	97,200	110,600	119,300	116,800
UNITED STATES									
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	2,819,400	1,820,300	1,853,000	1,862,600	1,860,400	1,835,200
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	112,700	1,152,600	924,000	811,500	864,100	707,700
Total	~	~	~	2,932,100	2,972,900	2,777,000	2,674,100	2,724,500	2,542,900
WORLD									
For Human Consumption	27,900,000	29,400,000	31,400,000	32,700,000	34,000,000	35,300,000	36,200,000	37,300,000	38,400,000
For Other Purposes	5,300,000	7,300,000	8,600,000	10,700,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	16,500,000	16,400,000	18,900,000
Total	33,200,000	36,700,000	40,000,000	43,400,000	47,000,000	48,300,000	52,700,000	53,700,000	57,300,000

Table 3805 (Continued)

UTILIZATION OF CATCH,[1] 15 LC, 1958-76[a]

(MET)

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
A. ARGENTINA										
For Human Consumption	104,300	116,600	109,500	133,700	163,300	180,000	223,200	211,300	148,600	211,800
For Other Purposes	103,900	77,600	68,400	58,500	44,200	37,700	54,500	54,900	50,300	44,600
Total	208,200	194,200	177,900	192,200	207,500	217,700	277,700	266,700	198,900	256,400
D. CHILE										
For Human Consumption	179,200	~	~	~	183,800	191,500	199,500	179,300	193,000	~
For Other Purposes	873,600	~	~	~	1,303,100	600,500	464,500	947,300	706,500	~
Total	1,052,800	1,392,900	1,094,900	1,181,400	1,486,900	792,000	664,000	1,126,600	899,500	~
E. COLOMBIA										
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	53,800	91,200	65,200	52,600	65,100	73,100
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	700	~	~	1,000	1,500	2,000
Total	93,000	107,300	57,800	76,000	54,500	91,200	65,200	53,600	66,600	75,100
F. COSTA RICA										
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	9,500	10,900	10,800	13,400	15,200	12,300
For Other Purposes	~	100	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total	3,500	5,000	4,100	7,200	9,500	10,900	10,800	13,400	15,200	12,300
G. CUBA										
For Human Consumption	63,300	59,900	65,700	91,800	98,700	~	~	~	~	~
For Other Purposes	2,600	6,100	14,200	14,100	27,400	~	~	~	~	~
Total	65,900	66,000	79,900	105,900	126,100	139,600	150,300	165,000	165,000	~
I. ECUADOR										
For Human Consumption	~	50,600	~	60,700	77,300	69,300	85,100	~	~	~
For Other Purposes	~	18,300	~	30,800	30,400	38,900	68,800	~	~	~
Total	57,500	68,900	86,500	91,500	107,700	108,200	153,900	~	~	~
J. EL SALVADOR										
For Human Consumption	9,800	12,600	15,200	17,100	17,100	16,400	18,100	17,800	~	~
For Other Purposes	1,000	1,700	900	900	1,000	1,400	1,000	1,000	~	~
Total	10,800	14,300	16,100	18,000	18,100	17,800	19,100	18,800	10,600	9,100
K. GUATEMALA										
For Human Consumption	2,500	1,900	3,700	5,000	3,200	3,100	3,900	3,200	4,700	5,200
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total	2,500	1,900	3,700	5,000	3,200	3,100	3,900	3,200	4,700	5,200
L. HONDURAS										
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	4,600	4,500	3,500	2,900	3,300	~
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total	2,500	3,400	3,800	3,800	4,600	4,500	3,500	2,900	3,300	~
N. MEXICO										
For Human Consumption	245,600	243,000	234,800	213,300	246,200	297,100	316,300	312,200	343,600	339,200
For Other Purposes	104,700	122,800	118,800	143,300	156,300	160,700	163,500	129,800	155,700	233,100
Total	350,300	365,800	353,600	356,600	402,500	457,800	479,800	442,000	499,300	572,300
O. NICARAGUA										
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	7,200	8,400	11,000	8,200	14,900	12,300
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total	6,500	6,900	7,200	7,500	7,200	8,400	11,000	8,200	14,900	12,300
P. PANAMA										
For Human Consumption	6,700	6,200	10,300	6,900	9,600	8,400	9,700	9,900	9,200	7,400
For Other Purposes	65,400	65,400	21,700	35,500	57,400	50,300	77,600	54,100	67,000	137,600
Total	72,100	71,600	32,000	42,400	67,000	58,700	87,300	64,000	76,200	145,000
R. PERU										
For Human Consumption	175,300	155,600	166,500	185,400	205,100	212,100	296,500	317,900	290,600	332,800
For Other Purposes	9,858,800	10,284,900	8,976,900	12,295,700	10,298,800	4,462,200	2,250,600	3,802,200	3,118,500	4,005,000
Total	10,034,100	10,440,500	9,143,400	12,481,100	10,503,900	4,674,300	2,547,100	4,120,100	3,409,100	4,337,800
S. URUGUAY										
For Human Consumption	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	23,800	33,000
For Other Purposes	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	2,400	600
Total	10,900	~	~	~	14,400	20,600	17,500	16,000	26,200	33,600
T. VENEZUELA										
For Human Consumption	88,800	96,400	108,500	95,200	107,600	143,500	157,100	~	~	~
For Other Purposes	24,400	29,800	25,600	31,100	32,300	8,700	5,200	~	~	~
Total	113,200	126,200	134,100	126,300	139,900	152,200	162,300	150,100	153,400	145,700
UNITED STATES										
For Human Consumption	1,795,800	1,785,900	1,696,000	1,819,400	1,755,900	1,719,200	1,719,200	1,697,700	1,752,700	1,930,400
For Other Purposes	634,600	693,600	795,200	957,100	1,063,600	976,100	998,800	1,046,000	988,800	1,065,200
Total	2,430,400	2,479,400	2,491,200	2,776,500	2,819,500	2,695,300	2,718,000	2,743,700	2,741,500	2,995,600
WORLD										
For Human Consumption	38,900,000	39,900,000	40,200,000	42,580,200	43,918,100	44,966,800	47,521,900	48,306,900	48,269,700	50,052,000
For Other Purposes	21,500,000	24,000,000	22,500,000	25,566,000	24,600,000	19,273,000	17,574,000	20,588,500	20,338,500	22,061,000
Total	60,400,000	63,900,000	62,700,000	68,146,200	68,518,100	64,239,800	65,095,900	68,895,400	68,608,200	72,113,000

1. Excludes whales.

a. Because of the statistical methods used in the countries concerned, the totals in this table cannot always be reconciled with those appearing in YFSCL.

SOURCE: Adapted from FAO-YFSFC, 1967, 1971, 1973, 1975 and 1976, table A1-1.

Table 3806

NOMINAL CATCHES BY SELECTED SPECIES, 5L, 1967-78

(MET)

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A. ARGENTINA												
Argentine Hake	75,700	72,100	58,800	87,400	92,000	102,800	151,400	162,200	109,000	174,906	273,630	341,161
Argentine Anchovy	13,400	32,200	15,500	13,600	20,500	41,100	34,300	30,400	19,200	20,426	21,770	16,102
Red Seaweeds	29,200	27,800	19,300	20,400	21,000	19,200	21,400	17,500	16,700	14,946	20,683	20,683
D. CHILE												
Sardine	122,400	93,500	120,100	68,100	174,700	131,700	53,900	208,262	164,948	327,247	620,806	780,804
Jack Mackerel	26,400	23,800	18,500	112,000	158,400	87,000	117,800	193,297	261,205	342,269	340,806	500,171
Marine Fishes	3,600	6,500	2,500	7,200†	4,200	13,900	8,300	9,457	6,892	7,690	17,594	21,376
Squat Lobsters	20,000	18,200	26,800	40,400	37,600	33,100	25,300	27,218	35,862	62,662	43,370	40,934
Peruvian Anchovy	705,400	1,008,900	750,800	782,900	960,900	367,900	191,800	381,194	239,847	434,045	18,669	27,252
Hake	80,400	127,800	85,700	88,300	66,000	66,900	46,500	43,068	32,433	29,639	36,563	22,798
Red Seaweeds	~	~	~	~	24,700	25,700	26,800	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
I. ECUADOR												
Pacific Thread Herring	8,500	21,300	23,800	35,000	40,500	55,200	95,000	110,000	175,000	225,000	383,000	383,000†
Marine Fishes	~	16,800	6,900	28,800	29,900	32,000	33,500	35,000	45,000	50,000	50,000	50,000†
Tuna	17,400	14,300	17,300	9,100	13,900	5,500	6,000	8,500	12,000	13,000	15,000	15,000†
N. MEXICO												
North Pacific Anchovy	22,900	16,300	3,900	5,100	3,800	6,100	2,100	42,291	59,642	79,383	178,798	180,142
Sardine	29,400	27,000	30,100	35,300	50,600	53,400	64,600	84,136	121,906	142,301	122,756	155,924
Shrimps and Prawns nei	42,700	63,100	54,700	69,100	71,500	74,900	72,700	74,086	68,745	72,355	71,726	67,335
Marine Fishes	86,100	97,500	96,000	103,900	126,800	132,700	138,000	22,716	27,855	45,848	39,796	72,504
Brown Seaweeds	20,100	28,200	26,700	29,200	23,500	30,000	28,200	37,127	27,480	41,570	41,746	30,049
American Cupped Oyster	20,200	24,500	41,100	37,000	32,200	30,700	30,100	32,671	31,174	32,586	27,941	33,591
R. PERU												
Anchoveta	9,824,600	10,262,700	8,960,500	12,277,000	10,276,800	4,447,400	1,513,000	3,583,476	3,078,810	3,863,050	792,106	1,156,628
Eastern Pacific Bonita	63,600	54,300	59,300	57,400	73,000	64,200	34,800	7,404	4,887	4,055	5,747	4,677
Chilean Sardine	2,100	1,800	1,100	500	6,100	6,300	132,300	72,605	62,851	174,701	870,903	1,074,519
Chilean Jack Mackerel	3,100	2,800	4,200	4,700	9,200	18,800	42,800	129,211	37,899	54,155	504,992	462,520
Chilean Hake	~	~	~	~	~	~	132,900	109,318	84,898	92,801	106,799	420,903

SOURCE: FAO-YFSCL, 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1974, tables A3-2 and A3-1.

1971, the Peruvian share of world exports of all fishery commodities was only about 6%. (See table 3809.)[15]

In 1948 the Latin American region as a whole was a net importer of fishery commodities and had a trade deficit of $11.5 million. The principal net importer in the region between 1948 and 1975 was Brazil; throughout that period the value of its fishery imports drastically exceeded the value of her exports. Similarly, Venezuela, Cuba, and to a lesser extent Argentina and Colombia were also net importers of fishery commodities. In the Caribbean area both the Dominican Republic and Haiti continued to run a trade deficit of fishery commodities in their balance of payments in the seventies. (See table 3808.)

The composition of exports for a particular country can be analyzed by disaggregating the exports data by commodity groups. Table 3811 gives the exports of animal feedingstuffs as a share of total exports for the principal export countries of the region. The pattern that emerges from the data is one in which the bulk of the Peruvian and Chilean exports consists of fish meal.

Another salient pattern is the virtually uninterrupted increase in the ratio of fish meal exports in Ecuador and Nicaragua. In contrast, since the late sixties the global trend has been toward a marked reduction in the share of fish meal entering international trade. The data serve to illustrate the substantial transfer of fish-derived proteins from periphery to center countries of the world economy.

The fish meal export industry has yielded significant foreign exchange earnings for Peru, which rose from about 28% in 1970 to 31% in 1971 and fell to 11% in 1977. In the case of Chile, the foreign exchange earnings derived from the exports of fish meal rose from about 1% in 1970 to about 4% in 1978. (See tables 3812 and 2700.)

A comparison of the trends in the value of exports of seven fishery commodity groups for selected countries in the region can be made from figure 5. Rather similar cyclical fluctuations characterize the export curves of both Peru and Chile. The acute downward trend that affected the value of exports in these countries from 1971 through 1973 has been reversed since 1975, as a result of increased demand and higher prices.

By comparison with Peru and Chile, Mexico exports a small share of its total catch, but the value of Mexico's exports has shown a healthy upward trend since 1970. This is largely because shrimp make up the bulk of Mexico's exports and because the price of shrimp has increased steadily owing

[15] The fishing industry of Peru which had substantial foreign capital investments was nationalized by the Peruvian government in 1973. See George Kent, "Dominance in Fishing," *Journal of Peace Research* 1:13 (1976), 40; and Jaysuño Abramovich, *La Industria Pesquera en el Perú* (Peru: Imprenta la Popular, S.A., 1973), pp. 81-85.

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Table 3807

PRODUCTION OF MEALS, SOLUBLES, AND SIMILAR ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS OF AQUATIC ANIMAL ORIGIN, 12 LRC, 1948-78

(MET)

Country	1948	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
A. ARGENTINA	~	~	~	~	2,700	4,400	8,000	11,800	15,800	22,100	24,500
C. BRAZIL	~	2,800	3,800	1,700	2,500	1,800	1,300	1,200	1,500	~	~
D. CHILE	1,200	20,400	32,100	43,400	60,300	93,700	110,100	176,800	96,000	220,500	165,800
E. COLOMBIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	~
G. CUBA	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
I. ECUADOR	~	~	~	~	~	~	900	1,700	~	200	2,600
J. EL SALVADOR	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	200
N. MEXICO	~	2,700	2,000	4,500	6,700	4,500	5,300	5,700	7,400	9,900	10,600
P. PANAMA	~	~	~	~	1,200	1,600	1,600	3,400	~	11,500	11,600
R. PERU	~	129,500	336,200	563,400	844,500	1,121,500	1,135,200	1,556,000	1,284,100	1,472,800	1,816,000
S. URUGUAY	~	800	~	200	100	100	100	100	~	..	~
T. VENEZUELA	~	2,400	2,600	2,500	2,700	3,200	3,600	3,800	5,600	5,400	6,200
LATIN AMERICA	1,200	158,600	376,700	615,700	920,700	1,230,800	1,266,100	1,760,500	1,410,400	1,742,400	2,037,500
UNITED STATES	195,600	343,600	428,400	352,800	384,300	344,400	327,300	298,000	316,600	279,100	259,300
WORLD	617,000	1,520,000	1,980,000	2,168,000	2,603,000	2,988,000	2,997,000	3,750,000	3,713,000	4,170,000	4,665,000

Country	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A. ARGENTINA	18,700	15,200	13,700	13,200	14,400	28,000	23,500	20,500	21,400	21,400†	21,400†
C. BRAZIL	12,800	12,500	13,700	21,900	13,900	27,100	23,200	18,300	20,200	20,500†	20,200†
D. CHILE	237,500	180,000	197,200	263,100	119,300	93,300	197,000	155,100	251,100	256,300	379,100
E. COLOMBIA	~	~	~	600	600	600	200	1,300	1,900	3,800	3,800
G. CUBA	1,300	3,300	3,100	3,200	4,400	4,800	5,800	6,500	9,300	7,300	8,900
I. ECUADOR	4,600	4,900	7,000	7,400	8,700	14,700	19,700	33,800	42,700	69,800	69,800†
J. EL SALVADOR	300	200	600	200	300	1,700	1,200	100	100	100	100†
N. MEXICO	11,700	14,700	19,400	21,500	24,600	25,600	24,500	34,800	40,700	46,000	46,000†
P. PANAMA	8,900	4,100	6,800	11,400	9,100	14,000	10,400	12,500	23,100	31,000	18,000
R. PERU	1,925,300	1,614,000	2,255,800	1,934,600	897,000	423,000	905,000	707,900	886,300	147,500	669,700
S. URUGUAY	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	2,200	2,200	2,900	4,900
T. VENEZUELA	7,100	8,100	7,400	11,400	13,100	6,600	4,800	7,600	6,300	5,000	5,000†
LATIN AMERICA	2,228,200	1,857,000	2,524,700	2,288,500	1,105,400	639,400	1,215,300	1,000,600	1,305,300	611,600	1,246,900
UNITED STATES	278,400	303,400	330,300	366,500	381,000	384,600	397,200	379,200	404,000	367,900	476,700
WORLD	5,070,000	4,750,000	5,480,000	5,350,000	4,330,000	4,030,000	4,610,000	4,530,000	4,880,000	4,390,000	4,690,000

SOURCE: FAO-YFSFC, 1965, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1978, table H1-1.

Table 3808

FISHERY COMMODITIES IN FOREIGN TRADE, 19 LRC, 1948-78

Country	Year	Imports MET	Imports T US	Exports MET	Exports T US
A. ARGENTINA[1]	1948	1,600	~	4,900	~
	1958	=	35	8,400	1,244
	1960	1,200	371	1,100	2,49
	1961	3,100	1,209	1,000	203
	1962	2,600	1,033	2,500	392
	1963	2,300	838	7,400	1,243
	1964	4,800	1,616	3,400	571
	1965	20,000	4,529	7,600	1,399
	1966	10,500	3,504	9,300	1,515
	1967	4,300	1,712	12,700	1,780
	1968	11,500	3,659	6,900	1,158
	1969	10,600	3,920	5,800	1,702
	1970	10,800	4,716	10,700	3,925
	1971	19,200	6,515	12,200	4,842
	1972	15,200	4,273	25,400	8,203
	1973	2,900	1,804	51,800	23,487
	1974	4,300	6,200	68,600	35,342
	1975	6,509	7,053	60,421	19,927
	1976	853	1,158	105,436	40,428
	1977	9,673	6,872	154,823	84,218
	1978	9,673†	6,872†	190,000†	145,000†
B. BOLIVIA[1]	1948	~	~	~	~
	1958	700	281	=	=
	1960	900	383	--	--
	1961	200	83	--	--
	1962	1,600	503	=	~
	1963	~	~	--	--
	1964	1,700	577	--	--
	1965	1,700	577	=	~
	1966	2,200	706	=	~
	1967	2,600	751	=	=
	1968	1,500	630	=	=
	1969	2,900	716	=	=
	1970	2,400	693†	=	3
	1971	4,300	934	=	=
	1972	2,900	691†	=	2
	1973	4,000†	981†	=	2
	1974	4,100†	1,714†	=	2†
	1975	4,106†	2,028†	1	1
	1976	3,372†	2,062†	1	1†
	1977	4,683†	2,733†	1	1†
	1978	4,683†	2,733	1	1†
C. BRAZIL[2]	1948	19,300	11,993	100	51
	1958	16,900	9,031	400	524
	1960	22,300	12,579	1,200	1,821
	1961	30,300	16,484	1,800	3,052
	1962	32,900	15,892	2,100	4,108
	1963	32,600	17,306	1,800	3,589
	1964	26,300	14,684	1,800	2,965
	1965	18,000	11,685	2,500	5,054
	1966	31,500	20,474	3,000	5,376
	1967	45,700	27,325	3,400	5,545
	1968	54,000	28,581	6,000	10,182
	1969	61,700	27,451	9,300	19,588
	1970	62,400	34,686	10,100	18,659
	1971	51,200	33,286	11,900	26,975
	1972	46,800	35,851	18,500	39,226
	1973	59,000	55,193	16,800	34,537
	1974	48,700	57,773	14,800	46,637
	1975	109,554	59,933	16,005	42,631
	1976	78,904	52,147	14,663	53,888
	1977	64,721	54,166	26,262	74,309
	1978	66,211	71,641	21,123†	83,058†
D. CHILE[1]	1948	=	41	2,463	422
	1958	200	173	12,100	2,535
	1960	200	185	30,000	3,328
	1961	200	226	51,100	6,011
	1962	200	192	91,700	12,176
	1963	100	102	103,300	13,058
	1964	=	62	168,500	21,478
	1965	400	321	90,800	14,620
	1966	100	74	212,100	34,253
	1967	100	145	131,800	19,071
	1968	300	244	214,000	25,470
D. CHILE (Continued)	1969	400	173	169,200	26,831
	1970	300†	170†	125,800	27,373
	1971	200	337	231,300	46,310
	1972	500	570	103,200	27,971
	1973	400	458	29,600	19,829
	1974	5,000	1,140	127,000	54,349
	1975	157	160	112,282	40,295
	1976	400	2,006	231,000	101,126
	1977	943	1,511	257,922	124,285
	1978	943†	1,511†	356,027	171,339
E. COLOMBIA[1]	1948	1,200	724	=	200
	1958	200	67	400	531
	1960	700	150	1,300	1,695
	1961	700	120	1,000	1,420
	1962	200	227	1,200	1,527
	1963	7,800	934	1,000	1,406
	1964	13,900	2,398	600	1,090
	1965	20,700	3,918	900	1,450
	1966	36,800	8,139	900	1,095
	1967	20,400	3,694	1,300	1,800
	1968	38,900	4,956	1,800	2,883
	1969	43,600	5,945	2,200	4,653
	1970	28,200	6,143	2,500	4,809
	1971	61,100	15,194	2,500	5,886
	1972	33,100	7,120	3,500†	9,888
	1973	24,000	10,281	3,500†	10,606
	1974	30,900	17,005	3,800	12,344
	1975	25,715†	12,368†	3,269	13,476
	1976	52,129	22,542	3,520	20,177
	1977	46,471	27,897	3,351	20,479
	1978	50,495†	38,250	2,400†	20,290
F. COSTA RICA[1]	1948	500	292	~	812
	1958	800	423	500	523
	1960	1,000	485	500	607
	1961	1,000	491	1,100	1,272
	1962	900	445	800	904
	1963	1,300	595	900	897
	1964	1,300	615	1,200	1,474
	1965	1,500	652	1,200	1,203
	1966	1,400	687	1,000	1,241
	1967	1,300	614	1,000	1,204
	1968	1,200	616	1,400	1,593
	1969	700	406	1,100	1,407
	1970	2,400	787	1,700	1,863
	1971	3,300	995	2,000	2,604
	1972	3,000	894	1,800	2,073
	1973	1,600	792	2,200	2,225
	1974	1,000	587	3,700	3,603
	1975	1,885	831	2,516	3,433
	1976	2,451	946	2,556	5,203
	1977	2,614	1,546	2,810	5,776
	1978	2,614†	1,546†	2,810†	5,776†
G. CUBA[1]	1948	14,700	7,281	800	1,026
	1958	16,700	7,384	4,200	4,562
	1960	19,300	7,502	1,300	2,103
	1961	17,300	6,121	600	1,532
	1962	14,500	5,916	600	1,600
	1963	30,800	7,964	600	1,481
	1964	41,000	15,721	400	1,160
	1965	30,300	6,857	1,400	2,991
	1966	39,200	10,615	1,000	3,663
	1967	54,200	12,540	3,000	4,829
	1968	52,500	18,779	7,900	8,399
	1969	56,900	17,193	8,400	12,755
	1970	74,600	18,706	14,600	18,704
	1971	103,400	24,255	14,100	21,248
	1972	110,500	24,116	14,600	25,676
	1973	70,600	24,359	18,400	34,265
	1974	69,300†	29,371†	24,100	49,007
	1975	116,800†	49,906†	18,200	51,355
	1976	75,700†	33,524†	16,900	64,474
	1977	83,800†	35,741†	21,000	65,203
	1978	96,200†	39,291†	21,000†	65,203†

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Table 3808 (Continued)

FISHERY COMMODITIES IN FOREIGN TRADE, 19 LRC, 1948-78

Country	Year	Imports MET	Imports T US	Exports MET	Exports T US
H. DOMINICAN REP.[3]	1948	3,500	1,176	--	--
	1958	6,400	1,950	#	#
	1960	5,700	2,128	#	3
	1961	4,700	1,591	#	17
	1962	10,100	4,172	#	23
	1963	11,200	4,601	#	15
	1964	15,600	6,509	#	11
	1965	7,200	3,078	#	25
	1966	13,300	5,995	#	39
	1967	9,300	4,306	100	56
	1968	11,700	4,208	200	144
	1969	11,600	4,813	400	238
	1970	12,200	5,924	400	199
	1971	10,600	5,737	500	344
	1972	9,600	5,775	700	448
	1973	9,600†	5,775†	700	584
	1974	9,600†	5,775†	600	605
	1975	9,600†	5,775†	800	818
	1976	9,600†	5,775†	650	954
	1977	13,585	14,437	852	1,100
	1978	12,008	14,451	772	1,100
I. ECUADOR[4]	1948	200	121	#	7
	1958	800	264	3,800	2,050
	1960	1,200	366	5,500	2,050
	1961	400	148	8,200	3,508
	1962	600	225	9,800	4,827
	1963	100	55	7,700	4,739
	1964	700	127	7,700	3,560
	1965	100	61	10,300	4,379
	1966	#	19	9,200	4,172
	1967	~	~	15,400	5,501
	1968	~	~	11,500	4,906
	1969	~	~	16,200	6,790
	1970	300	339	13,000	5,508
	1971	200	92	22,700	13,154
	1972	1,200	225	15,400	19,396
	1973	200	65	19,200	18,892
	1974	#	14	34,700	30,721
	1975	11	13	51,688	36,980
	1976	11†	13†	63,883	54,055
	1977	11†	13†	94,643	71,944
	1978	11†	13†	92,509†	71,552†
J. EL SALVADOR[1]	1948	200	133	#	#
	1958	700	346	300	268
	1960	700	354	4,100	4,839
	1961	600	289	4,300	5,834
	1962	1,100	529	4,200	5,652
	1963	1,500	545	4,100	4,566
	1964	1,800	706	4,300	4,352
	1965	1,300	568	3,100	3,141
	1966	1,000	501	4,400	4,844
	1967	1,000	480	3,600	3,666
	1968	900	429	2,900	4,220
	1969	1,300	588	3,200	5,023
	1970	800	369	4,000	5,313
	1971	1,100	535	3,600	5,994
	1972	600	360	3,500	6,893
	1973	800	650	4,000	9,235
	1974	900	752	2,800	9,624
	1975	1,400	1,397	3,300	10,198
	1976	1,495	1,472	2,500	11,530
	1977	2,015	2,395	2,397	9,780
	1978	2,015†	2,395†	3,200	11,356
K. GUATEMALA[1]	1948	400	237	#	#
	1958	1,000		#	4
	1960	600	257	200	160
	1961	700	266	200	210
	1962	600	292	900	1,023
	1963	~	~	800	919
	1964	1,400	440	1,200	1,095
	1965	2,000	539	900	897
	1966	800	387	700	780
	1967	1,000	503	2,000	2,171
	1968	800	415	800	930
K. GUATEMALA (Continued)	1969	~	~	1,100	1,662
	1970	900	498	1,800	2,787
	1971	900	510	1,600	2,480
	1972	1,100	680	1,400	2,251
	1973	1,200	681	1,600	2,618
	1974	1,400	824	1,700	3,139
	1975	1,400	1,158	1,900	5,067
	1976	1,400†	1,158†	1,900†	5,067†
	1977	1,400†	1,158†	1,900†	5,067†
	1978	1,400†	1,158†	1,900†	5,067†
L. HAITI[1]	1948	~	~	~	~
	1958	~	~	~	~
	1960	~	~	~	~
	1961	~	~	~	~
	1962	~	~	~	~
	1963	~	~	~	~
	1964	~	~	~	~
	1965	~	~	~	~
	1966	~	~	~	~
	1967	~	~	~	~
	1968	~	~	~	~
	1969	~	~	~	~
	1970	~	~	~	~
	1971	~	~	~	~
	1972	1,100	529	100	258
	1973	1,200	501	100	345
	1974	1,500	757	#	151
	1975	1,847	1,286	100	356
	1976	2,355	1,950	139	411
	1977	2,428	1,688	292	651
	1978	2,428†	1,688†	292†	651†
M. HONDURAS[1]	1948	#	28	#	6
	1958	300	183	400	581
	1960	400	191	200	177
	1961	500	179	100	118
	1962	200	114	200	192
	1963	300	177	500	405
	1964	700	227	300	302
	1965	800	296	700	584
	1966	1,000	309	1,300	935
	1967	700	277	400	299
	1968	1,100	478	500	408
	1969	900	411	600	524
	1970	1,100	546	1,200	1,392
	1971	900	363	2,200	3,296
	1972	1,200	512	2,500	4,341
	1973	600	337	2,400	2,268
	1974	1,100	809	1,700	4,146
	1975	880	638	2,544	10,308
	1976	1,052	1,050	2,659	12,305
	1977	1,527	1,532	3,304	15,228
	1978	1,527†	1,532†	3,304†	15,228†
N. MEXICO[4,5]	1948	1,100	985	16,100	8,133
	1958	5,900	1,833	35,600	35,914
	1960	18,300	3,723	42,500	38,801
	1961	15,000	2,787	47,200	46,509
	1962	22,300	3,775	46,100	56,070
	1963	30,200	4,940	46,500	63,876
	1964	37,200	6,209	41,600	51,205
	1965	34,900	6,802	36,200	50,116
	1966	52,000	10,679	39,300	58,357
	1967	55,000	9,408	38,800	68,508
	1968	74,100	11,140	32,900	59,803
	1969	72,900	12,709	33,400	59,962
	1970	84,100	21,338	37,600	71,482
	1971	107,500	22,353	41,100	79,039
	1972	88,200	18,345	45,300	90,376
	1973	17,100	8,612	42,800	116,686
	1974	30,800	16,422	38,200	135,650
	1975	53,031	18,290	47,518	160,557
	1976	34,680	12,516	46,896	205,200
	1977	18,725	11,974	51,978	197,055
	1978	51,407	30,821	49,333	250,676

Table 3808 (Continued)

FISHERY COMMODITIES IN FOREIGN TRADE, 19 LRC, 1948-78

Country	Year	Imports MET	Imports T US	Exports MET	Exports T US
O. NICARAGUA[4]	1948	~	~	~	~
	1958	400	197	300	319
	1960	300	140	200	234
	1961	400	174	400	448
	1962	500	223	1,500	1,582
	1963	500	248	1,500	1,609
	1964	600	313	2,000	1,702
	1965	800	371	1,000	1,835
	1966	900	358	2,400	3,831
	1967	1,400	408	2,900	4,742
	1968	1,400	369	3,100	5,149
	1969	1,200	331	4,200	6,776
	1970	900	311	4,300	6,237
	1971	900	410	4,200	6,091
	1972	1,300	478	5,800	9,203
	1973	1,000	680	6,300	8,067
	1974	1,800	1,120	5,400	10,682
	1975	1,100	664	8,800	17,899
	1976	1,483	1,142	9,935	22,170
	1977	1,483†	1,142†	10,772†	24,115†
	1978	1,483†	1,142†	10,772†	24,115†
P. PANAMA[6]	1948	700	410	--	--
	1958	1,400	710	4,200	5,678
	1960	2,000	898	3,800	4,990
	1961	1,900	989	5,600	6,080
	1962	2,100	1,037	5,500	8,059
	1963	1,800	938	5,000	6,289
	1964	2,500	1,266	7,700	7,653
	1965	3,100	1,438	10,600	8,708
	1966	3,200	1,631	17,900	10,931
	1967	2,300	1,347	17,900	10,683
	1968	2,700	1,524	17,700	10,947
	1969	2,800	1,681	~	~
	1970	2,300	1,586	10,100	11,019
	1971	2,600	1,973	12,300	13,254
	1972	2,100	1,771	14,000	16,786
	1973	1,500	1,700	17,800	22,285
	1974	1,500	2,225	12,000	18,803
	1975	2,200	2,638	16,200	22,631
	1976	1,692	2,491	32,805	43,748
	1977	1,646	2,551	49,099	47,944
	1978	1,646†	2,551†	32,682†	42,282†
R. PERU[1]	1948	100	85	6,400	2,834
	1958	600	479	146,400	20,646
	1960	600	393	543,600	46,718
	1961	700	475	865,000	71,525
	1962	700	466	1,232,600	121,459
	1963	800	543	1,212,800	122,022
	1964	800	573	1,572,000	166,611
	1965	700	685	1,581,600	182,262
	1966	900	692	1,419,500	205,005
	1967	1,300	815	1,813,300	198,067
	1968	200	244	2,411,800	231,711
	1969	=	29	1,890,100	220,437
	1970	100	189	2,122,800	339,228
	1971	100	195	2,049,300	337,811
	1972	100	187	1,936,000	281,143
	1973	300	412	391,900	155,135
	1974	500	634	733,700	255,911
	1975	300	563	951,100	212,586
	1976	300	414	649,100	212,868
	1977	300	381	528,579	226,043
	1978	300†	381†	607,251	252,385†
S. URUGUAY[1]	1948	~	~	~	~
	1958	~	~	~	~
	1960	~	~	~	~
	1961	200	140	2,000	42
	1962	500	505	200	177
	1963	400	322	400	91
	1964	900	490	800	121
	1965	200	102	600	164
	1966	~	~	~	~
	1967	~	~	~	~
	1968	100	72	2,300	454
	1969	300	162	1,700	402
	1970	300	162	4,200	689
	1971	200	202	3,400	595
	1972	=	14	1,400	286
	1973	=	42	1,600	771
	1974	200	163	2,800	1,202
	1975	372	313	7,974	3,399
	1976	688	659	10,958	5,179
	1977	688	774	17,669	10,326
	1978	688†	774†	32,736	22,498
T. VENEZUELA[1]	1948	2,200	1,860	1,700	368
	1958	5,700	2,997	300	130
	1960	7,260	2,756	500	254
	1961	14,100	3,691	3,000	1,740
	1962	16,200	4,650	8,400	5,240
	1963	17,400	3,986	6,000	3,567
	1964	21,000	3,744	5,800	3,145
	1965	17,200	4,665	7,600	4,969
	1966	18,100	4,258	2,200	2,039
	1967	26,800	4,688	4,100	4,007
	1968	31,900	4,903	3,900	4,287
	1969	28,000	4,770	5,000	5,743
	1970	28,600	5,646	8,000	10,084
	1971	33,900	7,739	9,700	13,272
	1972	11,700	4,240	11,900	14,370
	1973	13,300	9,530	9,900	12,896
	1974	9,000	7,118	7,300	16,101
	1975	29,900	11,652	8,000	20,957
	1976	8,681	7,488	8,340	25,039
	1977	10,479†	12,437†	3,253	12,529
	1978	12,479†	13,037†	3,253†	12,529†
LATIN AMERICA	1948	45,700	25,366	33,939	13,859
	1958	59,700	26,353	217,300	75,509
	1960	153,660	32,721	636,000	108,029
	1961	92,000	35,463	992,600	149,522
	1962	107,800	39,831	1,408,300	225,977
	1963	139,100	50,415	1,400,300	229,767
	1964	153,300	60,584	1,819,300	268,445
	1965	160,900	47,144	1,757,600	313,797
	1966	212,900	69,028	1,724,200	381,037
	1967	227,400	69,013	2,051,700	377,873
	1968	283,800	81,247	2,725,600	372,644
	1969	295,800	81,298	2,151,900	374,493
	1970	304,500	102,809	2,411,600	529,274
	1971	402,400	121,625	2,424,600	583,195
	1972	330,200	106,631	2,205,000	558,790
	1973	146,300	122,853	620,600	474,388
	1974	221,600	150,403	1,082,900	632,919
	1975	366,767	176,666	1,312,618	672,874
	1976	277,246	149,513	1,203,841	893,822
	1977	267,192	180,948	1,231,199	996,053
	1978	318,211	204,047	1,387,235	1,200,106

to increased demand in Mexico's principal export market, the United States.[16]

[16] The difficulties in the Mexican fisheries have often been attributed to lack of coordinated planning for this sector. See, for example, María Luisa Sevilla, "Desarrollo Pesquero en México." *Economía Política* 13:2-3 (1976), 27. On the other hand, the improved performance of the fisheries, which has been observed since the Echeverría administration, can be largely attributed to the intervention of planning instruments in this sector. Efforts have been made to expand the fishing fleets, in building infrastructural facilities, and in the creation of financial institutions such as the Banco Nacional Pesquero y Portuario. On the consumption side, the recently created SAM (the Mexican Foodstuffs System), which is perhaps the best conceived state development plan for agriculture, has set an annual consumption target of 9.1 kg per capita of fishery products. See FAO-SFA, 1972, p. 27; CE, July 1980, pp. 243-249; and CE, September, 1980, p. 1017.

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Table 3808 (Continued)

FISHERY COMMODITIES IN FOREIGN TRADE, 19 LRC, 1948–78

Country	Year	Imports MET	Imports T US	Exports MET	Exports T US
UNITED STATES[7]	1948	291,200	140,098	48,700	22,940
	1958	593,700	302,120	72,400	27,336
	1960	607,000	318,660	27,900	25,622
	1961	721,000	361,435	74,300	28,609
	1962	827,300	431,782	82,600	28,771
	1963	910,600	437,421	150,800	46,468
	1964	980,700	478,380	114,200	56,369
	1965	856,000	506,899	93,100	58,725
	1966	1,111,800	617,267	86,500	70,546
	1967	1,231,900	598,177	84,000	72,216
	1968	1,545,600	717,653	71,800	59,578
	1969	1,078,700	735,941	153,500	97,647
	1970	1,053,100	835,781	141,600	111,879
	1971	1,050,900	913,649	193,500	135,758
	1972	1,364,000	1,262,990	174,200	151,695
	1973	1,109,200	1,392,328	253,200	285,192
	1974	1,042,900	1,518,599	221,800	252,641
	1975	943,300	1,381,271	196,300	298,034
	1976	1,106,500	1,890,861	220,000	371,899
	1977	1,027,860	2,085,845	226,033	508,064
	1978	1,073,140	2,225,946	350,729	897,261
WORLD	1948	4,187,000	1,323,866	5,054,000	1,213,364
	1958	3,570,000	1,204,000	3,402,000	1,203,000
	1960	4,187,000	1,324,000	4,054,000	1,212,000
	1961	4,564,000	1,404,000	4,452,000	1,280,000
	1962	5,055,000	1,622,000	5,076,000	1,506,000
	1963	5,511,000	1,714,000	5,343,000	1,544,000
	1964	6,028,000	1,981,000	6,111,000	1,755,000
	1965	6,178,000	2,181,000	6,290,000	1,943,000
	1966	6,412,000	2,406,000	6,396,000	2,124,000
	1967	6,972,000	2,410,000	7,055,000	2,114,000
	1968	7,855,000	2,550,000	7,692,000	2,226,000
	1969	7,311,000	2,787,000	7,093,000	2,441,000
	1970	7,426,800	3,293,133	7,432,800	2,944,725
	1971	7,611,500	3,754,611	7,618,100	3,391,597
	1972	8,202,400	4,560,995	8,088,100	4,120,570
	1973	7,057,200	6,058,492	6,888,800	5,534,399
	1974	7,287,879	6,864,081	7,082,900	6,017,313
	1975	7,647,511	6,955,912	7,676,851	6,360,848
	1976	7,930,556	8,670,100	7,960,908	7,924,903
	1977	7,887,641	10,042,813	8,222,169	9,470,736
	1978	8,368,287	12,033,055	8,988,399	11,170,093

1. Special trade; imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b.
2. General imports c.i.f.; national exports f.o.b.
3. General trade; imports f.o.b.; exports f.o.b.
4. General trade; imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b.
5. The exports do not include quantities (usually of fresh and frozen tuna) caught by foreign fishing craft (usually United States tuna clippers). These quantities are considered by the United States as domestic landings and not as imports.
6. Special trade; imports f.o.b.; exports f.o.b.
7. Special imports f.o.b.; national exports f.o.b. Imports include quantities landed directly by the United States fishing craft in foreign ports. The customs area includes Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: FAO-YFSFC, 1963, 1965, 1968, 1972, 1975, 1978, tables A4-2 and A4-3.

Table 3809

EXPORTS AS PERCENT OF WORLD EXPORTS OF FISHERY COMMODITIES, 15 LR, 1948–78

Country	1948	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
A. ARGENTINA	.10	.24	=	=	.05	.12	.06	.12	.15
C. BRAZIL	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
D. CHILE	=	.36	.74	1.15	1.81	1.93	2.76	1.44	3.32
E. COLOMBIA	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
F. COSTA RICA	~	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
G. CUBA	=	.12	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
H. DOMINICAN REP.	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	~
I. ECUADOR	~	.11	.14	.18	.19	.14	.13	.16	.14
J. EL SALVADOR	~	=	.10	.10	.08	.08	.07	.05	.07
N. MEXICO	.32	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.00	.87	.68	.58	.61
O. NICARAGUA	~	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
P. PANAMA	~	.12	.09	.13	.11	.09	.13	.17	.28
R. PERU	.13	4.30	13.41	19.43	24.36	22.81	25.72	25.14	22.19
S. URUGUAY	~	~	~	=	=	=	=	=	~
T. VENEZUELA	=	=	=	.07	=	=	.09	=	=
LATIN AMERICA	.67	6.39	15.69	22.30	27.74	26.21	29.77	27.94	26.96

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A. ARGENTINA	.18	.09	.08	.14	.16	.31	.75	.97	.79	1.32	1.88	2.11
C. BRAZIL	.05	.08	.13	.14	.16	.23	.24	.21	.21	.18	.32	.24
D. CHILE	1.87	2.78	2.39	1.69	3.04	1.28	.43	1.79	1.46	2.90	3.14	3.96
E. COLOMBIA	=	=	=	=	=	=	.05	.05	=	=	=	=
F. COSTA RICA	=	=	=	=	=	.05	=	=	=	=	=	=
G. CUBA	=	.10	.12	.20	.19	.18	.27	.34	.24	.21	.25	.23
H. DOMINICAN REP.	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
I. ECUADOR	.22	.15	.23	.17	.30	.19	.28	.49	.67	.80	.88	1.03
J. EL SALVADOR	.05	=	.05	.05	.05	=	.06	=	=	=	=	=
N. MEXICO	.55	.43	.47	.51	.54	.56	.62	.54	.62	.59	.63	.55
O. NICARAGUA	=	=	=	.06	.06	.07	.09	.08	.11	.12	.13	.12
P. PANAMA	.25	.23	~	.14	.16	.17	.26	.17	.21	.41	.60	.36
R. PERU	25.70	31.35	26.65	28.56	26.90	23.94	5.69	10.36	12.39	8.15	6.43	6.76
S. URUGUAY	~	=	=	.06	=	=	=	=	.10	.14	.21	.36
T. VENEZUELA	.06	.05	.07	.11	.13	.15	.14	.10	.10	.10	=	=
LATIN AMERICA	29.08	35.43	30.34	32.45	31.83	27.26	9.01	15.29	17.10	15.12	14.97	15.43

SOURCE: Calculated from table 3808.

Table 3810

EXPORTS AS PERCENT OF NOMINAL CATCH, 18 LR, 1948–78

	Country	1948	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
A.	ARGENTINA	6.88	9.98	1.05	.98	2.47	5.67	2.01	3.70	3.70	5.26	3.09
C.	BRAZIL	.07	.19	.47	.64	.68	.52	.49	.64	.76	.81	1.21
D.	CHILE	3.81	5.36	8.83	11.89	14.36	13.56	14.51	12.82	15.33	12.52	15.36
E.	COLOMBIA	~	1.60	4.38	2.33	2.51	2.21	1.19	1.68	1.52	1.40	1.64
F.	COSTA RICA	~	38.46	17.24	34.38	29.63	37.50	33.33	35.29	30.30	28.57	28.00
G.	CUBA	9.64	19.18	4.17	1.96	1.68	1.64	1.08	3.16	2.26	4.57	11.97
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	3.22	4.65
I.	ECUADOR	~	12.22	12.42	21.24	23.00	15.31	16.63	19.25	19.09	26.78	16.69
J.	EL SALVADOR	~	10.34	56.16	53.75	51.22	48.81	46.74	32.29	41.51	36.36	20.28
K.	GUATEMALA	~	~	25.00	15.38	42.86	40.00	44.44	42.86	23.33	80.00	42.11
L.	HAITI	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
M.	HONDURAS	~	~	28.57	16.67	28.57	50.00	30.00	43.75	61.90	16.00	14.71
N.	MEXICO	23.54	21.72	21.48	20.94	21.09	19.14	16.71	14.12	13.69	11.10	9.03
O.	NICARAGUA	·	~	~	~	50.00	50.00	40.00	28.57	34.29	36.25	35.63
P.	PANAMA	~	61.76	34.86	49.12	38.19	37.31	30.08	26.97	24.76	24.86	24.72
R.	PERU	7.61	12.98	14.59	15.87	17.21	17.10	16.86	20.72	16.05	17.78	22.85
S.	URUGUAY	~	~	~	19.05	2.60	4.94	6.56	3.80	~	~	20.35
T.	VENEZUELA	1.84	.38	.57	3.53	8.85	3.04	5.25	6.48	1.93	3.78	3.10
	LATIN AMERICA	5.96	8.05	13.10	14.76	16.19	15.83	15.71	18.42	14.93	16.15	20.15

	Country	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A.	ARGENTINA	2.85	4.98	5.33	10.68	17.16	23.18	26.40	37.46	39.45	35.36
C.	BRAZIL	1.89	1.92	2.05	3.08	2.39	2.00	2.07	2.23	3.51	2.46
D.	CHILE	15.45	10.24	15.30	12.62	4.28	10.97	12.08	16.40	19.12	20.96
E.	COLOMBIA	3.81	4.59	6.63	3.16	3.32	6.09	4.91	4.69	5.24	3.75
F.	COSTA RICA	26.83	24.29	27.78	16.67	20.56	27.43	17.89	19.90	21.55	19.39
G.	CUBA	10.54	13.80	11.19	10.46	12.27	14.61	12.70	8.71	11.34	9.85
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	9.30	7.69	10.87	12.5	7.61	7.15	11.34	9.22	18.55	14.93
I.	ECUADOR	24.96	14.22	21.27	14.23	12.48	19.90	19.62	20.28	19.90	19.46
J.	EL SALVADOR	19.88	36.04	33.64	33.65	33.61	28.98	31.28	27.38	32.02	58.32
K.	GUATEMALA	29.73	52.94	48.48	45.16	43.24	43.80	41.94	52.01	61.81	61.81
L.	HAITI	~	~	~	3.13	2.78	~	2.50	3.48	7.30	7.30
M.	HONDURAS	15.79	31.58	46.81	55.56	83.71	59.30	77.99	84.31	72.28	51.58
N.	MEXICO	9.46	9.73	9.67	9.86	8.93	8.64	9.52	8.19	7.76	6.56
O.	NICARAGUA	44.21	43.88	44.68	51.79	45.32	32.34	47.83	55.56	48.17	48.42
P.	PANAMA	~	19.35	16.97	22.08	19.22	17.42	19.98	21.48	23.59	28.73
R.	PERU	20.45	16.94	19.46	40.97	16.83	17.70	27.59	14.95	20.80	18.05
S.	URUGUAY	13.39	31.82	23.61	6.80	9.14	17.50	30.28	32.42	36.53	44.06
T.	VENEZUELA	3.73	6.33	6.98	7.82	6.10	4.86	5.21	5.72	2.14	1.87
	LATIN AMERICA	18.21	15.68	17.55	29.44	11.83	14.47	19.66	14.60	17.85	16.53

SOURCE: Calculated from tables 3800 and 3808.

Spatial Expansion of the Fisheries

Dominance and capital-intensive exploitation of world fisheries on the part of some advanced industrial nations have resulted in the differential utilization of the living natural resources of the marine ecosystems. Dominance in fishing can be empirically observed in the spatial mobility of the various countries. Although the fishing patterns of some of the advanced industrial nations are characterized by a great deal of spatial mobility, the opposite trend can be observed in the less developed coastal states. Lacking both a fishing technology and the infrastructure necessary to engage in long-distance fishing, the less developed coastal states have limited themselves either to littoral fishing or to operations within the fishing areas immediately adjacent to their shores.

The relative lack of spatial mobility on the part of the Latin American coastal states is sufficiently documented in table 3815, the only exception being the case of Cuba. In the late sixties Cuba developed long-distance fishing fleets and was thus able to expand fishing operations into five additional fishing areas. Between 1969 and 1978 about 34% of the Cuban catch came from expanded operations into the fisheries of the Eastern Central and Southeast Atlantic. Similarly, expansion into the Southeast Pacific fisheries provided Cuba with about 19% of its national output between 1973 and 1978. This represents an increase of 434% for this period. The only other Latin American country to have extended its operations into other fishing areas was Mexico, which until its fishing permits were canceled by the U.S. government in July 1980 had been fishing for squid off the northeast coast of the United States. Cancellation of the permits came after Mexico seized six American tuna boats that had been fishing without permits within Mexico's exclusive economic zone, thus reactivating the latest episode of the tuna war in contested waters.[17]

The sudden wave of claims in the seventies on the part of many of the less developed coastal states for extension of

[17] CE, July, 1980, p. 249.

Table 3811

FISH MEAL AS PERCENT OF FISHERY EXPORTS, 9 LC, 1967-78

	Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A.	ARGENTINA	55.91	4.35	10.34	1.87	.82	.39	10.23	5.54	1.16	3.08	.96	.96
D.	CHILE	88.77	83.64	87.59	81.88	78.60	75.39	93.24	86.46	84.64	86.06	79.17	77.93
E.	COLOMBIA	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	10.53	=	=	=	=
I.	ECUADOR	=	=	=	.77	=	=	7.81	34.87	43.00	47.18	56.14	55.13
N.	MEXICO	~	=	~	=	=	=	23	=	=	=	.47	=
O.	NICARAGUA	~	=	~	11.63	9.52	18.97	25.40	7.41	23.86	39.16	36.12	36.12
P.	PANAMA	50.28	50.85	~	45.54	47.15	52.14	43.82	32.50	43.21	47.09	62.06	42.84
R.	PERU	87.95	86.30	90.53	89.66	85.99	83.98	91.02	84.23	82.38	91.53	83.67	79.80
S.	URUGUAY	~	~	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	.29	.05	2.42
	UNITED STATES	~	~	~	3.04	4.70	5.40	13.15	22.72	5.45	13.68	14.49	13.11
	WORLD	41.63	46.24	44.95	40.43	39.83	37.20	23.76	27.58	28.57	26.62	24.88	23.15

SOURCE: Calculated from tables 3808 and 3812.

Table 3812

EXPORTS OF MEALS, SOLUBLES, AND ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS OF AQUATIC ANIMAL ORIGIN, 9 LRC, 1967-78

(MET)

		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A.	ARGENTINA												
	MET	7,100	300	600	200	100	100	5,300	3,800	698	3,245	1,488	1,826
	T US	887	34	74	17	8	24	2,839	1,947	115	952	~	~
D.	CHILE												
	MET	117,000	179,000	148,200	103,000	188,800	77,800	27,600	109,800	95,040	198,800	204,207	277,438
	T US	12,579	17,529	18,101	15,538	28,550	17,826	13,600	35,231	21,056	63,430	78,345	105,445
E.	COLOMBIA												
	MET	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	400	=	=	=	=
	T US	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	183	=	=	=	=
I.	ECUADOR												
	MET	=	=	=	100	=	=	1,500	12,100	22,227	30,143	53,134	51,000†
	T US	2	2	=	8	=	=	493	4,102	5,385	7,600	17,392	17,000
N.	MEXICO												
	MET	~	=	~	=	=	=	100	=	=	=	246	=
	T US	~	=	~	=	=	=	22	=	=	=	155	=
O.	NICARAGUA												
	MET	~	=	~	500	400	1,100	1,600	400	2,100	3,891	3,891†	3,891†
	T US	~	=	~	45	28	64	265	88	497	677	677†	677†
P.	PANAMA												
	MET	9,000	9,000	9,000	4,600	5,800	7,300	7,800	3,900	7,000	15,449	30,471	14,000†
	T US	~	~	~	789	982	1,432	3,108	1,310	1,686	4,468	10,462	4,800†
R.	PERU												
	MET	1,594,800	2,081,300	1,711,200	1,903,400	1,762,100	1,625,900	356,700	618,000	783,500	594,100	442,251	484,752
	T US	173,268	204,670	200,464	295,141	277,863	234,402	137,375	198,754	161,068	185,938	183,515	192,280
S.	URUGUAY												
	MET	~	~	~	=	=	=	=	=	=	32	8	793
	T US	~	~	~	=	=	=	=	=	=	7	2	253
	UNITED STATES												
	MET	~	~	~	4,300	9,100	9,400	33,300	50,400	10,700	30,100	32,752	45,995
	T US	~	~	~	682	1,469	1,529	8,967	16,809	2,117	10,423	12,584	17,469
	WORLD												
	MET	2,937,000	3,557,000	3,188,000	3,005,100	3,034,100	3,008,600	1,636,900	1,953,500	2,192,966	2,119,616	2,045,649	2,080,921
	T US	422,180	457,850	482,650	491,495	504,891	500,207	656,253	736,187	532,564	686,811	874,575	872,223

SOURCE: FAO-YFSFC, 1970, 1972, and 1978, table H2-1.

Table 3813

PC OF FISHERY COMMODITY EXPORTS, 18 LRC, 1948-78

	Country	1948-58	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
A.	ARGENTINA	71.4	-86.9	-9.1	150.0	196.0	-54.1	123.5	22.4	36.6	-45.7
C.	BRAZIL	300.0	200.0	50.0	16.7	-14.3	0	38.9	20.0	13.3	76.5
D.	CHILE	1,244.4	147.9	70.3	79.5	12.6	63.1	-46.1	133.5	37.9	62.4
E.	COLOMBIA	--	225.0	-23.1	20.0	-16.7	-40.0	50.0	0	44.4	38.5
F.	COSTA RICA	-82.8	0	120.0	-27.3	12.5	33.3	0	-16.6	0	40.0
G.	CUBA	42.5	-69.0	-53.8	=	=	-33.3	250.0	-28.6	200.00	163.3
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	0	--	100.0
I.	ECUADOR	--	44.7	49.0	19.5	21.4	0	33.8	-10.7	67.4	-25.3
J.	EL SALVADOR	--	1,266.6	4.9	-2.4	-2.4	4.9	-28.0	41.9	-18.2	-19.4
K.	GUATEMALA	=	=	=	35.0	-11.1	50.0	-25.0	-22.2	185.7	-150.0
L.	HAITI	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
M.	HONDURAS	--	-50.0	-50.0	100.0	150.0	-40.0	133.3	85.7	69.2	25.0
N.	MEXICO	121.1	19.4	11.1	-2.3	.9	-10.5	-13.0	8.6	-1.3	-15.2
O.	NICARAGUA	~	-33.3	100.0	275.0	0	33.3	-20.0	50.0	20.8	6.9
P.	PANAMA	~	9.5	47.4	-1.8	-9.1	54.0	37.7	68.9	0	1.1
R.	PERU	2,187.5	271.0	59.1	42.5	-1.61	29.6	.61	-10.2	27.7	33.0
S.	URUGUAY	~	~	~	-90.0	100.0	100.0	-25.0	~	~	~
T.	VENEZUELA	-82.4	66.7	500.0	180.0	-28.6	-3.3	31.0	-71.1	86.4	-4.9
	LATIN AMERICA	540.3	192.3	56.1	41.9	-.6	29.9	3.4	-1.9	19.0	32.9
	UNITED STATES	48.7	-61.5	166.3	11.2	82.6	24.3	-18.5	-7.1	-2.9	-14.5

	Country	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A.	ARGENTINA	-15.9	84.5	14.0	8.2	4.0	3.2	-12.0	72.5	46.8	22.7
C.	BRAZIL	-35.5	8.6	17.8	55.5	-9.2	-12.0	81.4	-8.4	79.1	-19.7
D.	CHILE	69.1	25.7	82.9	-55.4	-71.3	329.0	-11.6	106.7	11.7	38.2
E.	COLOMBIA	22.2	13.6	=	40.0	=	8.6	-14.0	7.7	-4.8	-28.4
F.	COSTA RICA	-21.4	54.5	17.6	-10.0	22.2	68.2	-32.0	-1.6	9.9	=
G.	CUBA	6.3	73.8	-3.4	3.5	26.0	31.0	-24.5	-7.1	23.3	=
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	100.0	=	25.0	40.0	=	-14.3	33.3	-18.7	31.1	-9.4
I.	ECUADOR	-40.9	-19.8	74.6	-32.1	24.7	80.7	49.0	23.6	48.1	-2.3
J.	EL SALVADOR	10.3	25.0	-10.0	-2.8	14.3	-30.0	17.8	-24.2	-4.12	33.5
K.	GUATEMALA	37.5	63.6	-11.1	-12.5	14.3	6.2	11.8	=	=	=
L.	HAITI	~	~	~	0	9.1	25.0	23.1	27.5	3.1	=
M.	HONDURAS	20.0	100.0	83.3	13.6	-4.0	-29.2	50.0	4.5	24.3	0
N.	MEXICO	1.5	12.6	9.3	10.2	-5.5	-10.7	24.4	-1.3	10.8	-5.1
O.	NICARAGUA	35.5	2.4	-2.3	38.1	8.6	-14.3	63.0	12.9	-89.2	=
P.	PANAMA	~	~	21.8	13.8	27.1	-32.5	35.0	102.5	49.7	33.4
R.	PERU	-21.6	12.3	-3.5	-5.5	-79.7	87.2	29.6	-31.7	-18.6	14.9
S.	URUGUAY	-26.0	147.1	-19.0	-58.8	14.3	75.0	184.8	37.4	61.2	85.3
T.	VENEZUELA	28.2	60.0	21.2	22.7	-16.8	-26.3	9.5	4.3	-61.0	0
	LATIN AMERICA	-21.1	12.1	.5	-9.1	-71.9	74.5	21.2	-8.3	2.3	12.7
	UNITED STATES	113.9	-7.75	36.6	16.8	45.3	-12.4	-11.5	12.1	2.7	55.2

SOURCE: Calculated from table 3808.

national jurisdiction over the natural resources within a 200-mile marine space had its most clear precedent in the unilateral claims of Chile and Peru in 1947.

Although there is little doubt that the initial impetus for the early claims in the region was provided by the Truman Declaration of 1945,[18] and to a lesser extent by the proclamation of a 50- to 300-mile security zone by the United States in 1939, there is considerably less agreement among researchers and specialists about the determinants and the legal specificity of the claims themselves.

Some researchers have argued that the unilateral claims of Chile and Peru were brought about as a result of a misinterpretation of the Truman Declaration on the part of Chile and Ecuador; but there is considerable evidence to support the thesis that the extension of national jurisdiction over the natural resources of Chile and Peru within a 200-mile marine space was intended to exclude primarily Japanese, European, and U.S. fishing fleets from intense exploitation of the fisheries of these countries.[19]

[18] The Truman Declaration asserted: "Having concern for the urgency of conserving and prudently utilizing its natural resources, the Government of the United States regards the natural resources of the subsoil and sea bed of the continental shelf beneath the high seas but contiguous to the coast of the United States as appertaining to the U.S., subject to its jurisdiction and control . . . ," *"Harry S. Truman Proclamation No. 2667"* in Robert Krueger ed., *The Management and Ownership of Coastal Resources*, vol. 1 (Los Angeles: University of Southern California Law Center, 1973). For a rigorous treatment of the U.S. fisheries policy see, for example, Ann Hollick, "The Roots of U.S. Fisheries Policy," *Ocean Development and International Law Journal* 5:1 (1978), 61-105.

[19] For example, Reynaldo Galindo Pohl has cogently argued that since its inception the 200-mile claim has been economic in nature. See his "Latin America's Influence and Role in the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea," *Ocean Development and International Law Journal* 7:1-2 (1979), 70.

Table 3814

CATCH AS PERCENT OF GDP, 16 L, 1948-73

Country	1948	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
A. ARGENTINA	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	#	#	.06	.05
B. BOLIVIA	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	#	#	#	#
C. BRAZIL	.2	~	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1
D. CHILE	.1	.1	.1	.08	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.06
E. COLOMBIA	~	~	~	~	~	~	#	.06	.07	.1	.1	.1
F. COSTA RICA	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
G. CUBA	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
H. DOMINICAN REP.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
I. ECUADOR	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
M. HONDURAS	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
N. MEXICO	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
O. NICARAGUA	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
P. PANAMA	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
R. PERU	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	.4	.5	~	.9	1.1
S. URUGUAY	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
T. VENEZUELA	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
A. ARGENTINA	#	#	.06	.06	.07	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4
B. BOLIVIA	.06	.06	.08	.07	.06	.05	#	#	~	~	.08	.07
C. BRAZIL	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	~	~
D. CHILE	.3	.2	.3	.3	.5	.4	~	~	.4	~	.4	.1
E. COLOMBIA	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	~	~	~	.2	~	~
F. COSTA RICA	~	~	~	~	~	.2	.2	.1	.2	.4	.2	.3
G. CUBA	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
H. DOMINICAN REP.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2
I. ECUADOR	.3	.4	.4	.5	.5	~	~	~	.5	.6	~	~
M. HONDURAS	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	1.0	.9	~
N. MEXICO	~	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3
O. NICARAGUA	~	~	.7	.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	~	~	~
P. PANAMA	.7	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7	.9
R. PERU	1.5	1.4	1.7	~	1.9	1.9	~	1.8	2.6	2.3	1.1	1.0
S. URUGUAY	.05	#	#	.05	.05	#	~	~	~	~	~	~
T. VENEZUELA	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3

SOURCE: Calculated from tables 3800 and 2200.

The precedent set by Chile and Peru has become, in a modified form, an acceptable practice of the international law of the sea and has found a clear expression in the concept of exclusive economic zones.

The idea of exclusive zones has emerged as the most important contribution of the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, and it has become a policy instrument in the pursuit of a new international economic order. The term "exclusive economic zone" designates a third maritime space between the territorial sea and the high seas in which the coastal states have jurisdiction over the exploitation, management, and conservation of the renewable and nonrenewable natural resources and the scientific research within this zone. Table 3816 summarizes the historical development of maritime claims in the Latin American region.

In 1945, during the administration of Manuel Avila Camacho, Mexico became the first country after the Truman Proclamation to incorporate the continental shelf adjacent to its national territory as well as marine natural resources to a depth of 200 miles.[20] The Mexican claim, like that of the United States a month earlier, did not specify the distance established by the claim. In the following year, Mexico was joined by Panama, which enacted similar legislation claiming jurisdiction over the continental shelf. Argentina was the third Latin American country to react to the Truman Declaration; unlike the Mexican and Panamanian claims, however, Argentina extended its jurisdiction into the continental shelf and its epicontinental sea.[21]

The claims of Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and Costa Rica differ significantly from those of Mexico, Panama, and Argentina, in that the former group stipulated a specific distance of 200 miles from the coast as the boundary of national jurisdiction over the living natural resources of the marine ecosystem.

With the Declaration of President Gonzales Videla in 1947, Chile became the first country to claim national jurisdiction over its natural resources to a distance of 200 nautical miles. The expanded jurisdiction of Chile into a 200-mile belt was an attempt to protect its whaling interests, which

[20] Jorge A. Vargas, "Contribuciones de la América Latina al Derecho del Mar," *Estudios del Tercer Mundo* 1:3 (September, 1978), 146.

[21] Karin Hjertonsson, *The New Law of the Sea* (Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söners Förlag, 1973), p. 55.

Table 3815

NOMINAL CATCHES BY COUNTRY AND MAJOR FISHING AREAS, 20 LC, 1964–78

(MET)

Country	Code[1]	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
A. ARGENTINA	03	14,600	12,900	10,000	13,000	11,100	11,500	5,400	5,700
	34	#	#	700	900	400	#	600	800
	41	154,400	192,300	240,000	227,400	212,100	191,900	208,800	222,500
B. BOLIVIA	03	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,500	1,300	1,200	1,600	1,900
C. BRAZIL	03	92,200	94,500	87,300	91,800	106,900	112,200	93,500	87,900†
	41	276,700	294,300	305,800	327,900	388,200	380,000	434,800	493,900
D. CHILE	03	~	~	~	~	~	~	#	#
	87	1,160,900	708,500	1,383,400	1,052,800	1,392,900	1,095,100	1,181,400	1,481,300†
E. COLOMBIA	03	25,300	25,900	28,000	23,700	25,000†	26,600	33,200	19,300
	31	23,100	25,100	29,200	46,500	60,800	13,900	13,600	11,000
	77	1,900	2,500	2,000	22,700	24,200	17,300	7,700	7,400
F. COSTA RICA	02	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
	21	1,000	600	500	400	300	800	100	100
	77	2,600	2,800	2,800	3,100	4,700	3,300	7,000	7,100
G. CUBA	02	#	100	#	300	300	400	500	600
	21	#	#	1,200	1,500	1,200	800	#	1,100
	31	37,100	40,800	42,700	62,300	62,200	68,900	61,800	68,100
	34	#	#	#	#	200	5,000	22,100	9,000
	47	#	#	#	#	#	4,600	21,400	46,000
	87	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	1,200
	41	#	#	400	1,600	2,100	#	#	#
H. DOMINICAN REP.	02	100	500	600	300	400	300	200	500
	31	4,100	3,600	3,000	2,900	4,300	4,700	5,000	4,100†
I. ECUADOR	03	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	77	46,300	53,500	48,200	57,500	68,900	86,500	91,400	106,700
J. EL SALVADOR	02	2,100	2,600	1,300	1,600	2,800	2,700	800	800
	77	7,100	7,000	9,300	8,300	11,500	13,400	10,300	9,900
K. GUATEMALA	02	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,400	1,400†
	31	100	200	300	300	200	200	100	100†
	77	2,400	1,700	2,500	2,000	1,500	2,200	3,500	3,500†
L. HAITI	02	300†	300	300†	300†	300†	300†	300†	300†
	31	2,200†	2,200†	2,200	2,200†	2,200†	2,200†	2,200†	2,200†
M. HONDURAS	02	#	#	100	100	100	100	100	100
	31	1,000	1,600	2,000	2,400	3,300	3,700	3,700	4,400
	77	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	200
N. MEXICO	02	5,000	5,100	6,800	8,700	8,800	9,500	7,500	8,100
	21	#	~	~	~	~	~	1,400	1,700
	31	96,800	83,400	84,900	89,500	100,900	110,300	114,200	120,700
	77	147,100	167,900	195,400	251,600	254,600	233,400	267,700	294,700
O. NICARAGUA	02	900	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,300	1,300
	31	3,000	3,400	3,600	4,500	5,400	6,600	6,200	6,100
	77	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	2,000	1,700	2,300	2,000
P. PANAMA	02	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
	31	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
	77	25,600	39,300	72,300	72,000	71,600	32,000	53,200	72,400
Q. PARAGUAY	03	600†	700	700	800†	1,000†	1,400†	1,800†	2,200†
R. PERU	03	83,300	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	2,000†	2,500†
	87	9,238,300	7,551,900	8,764,500	10,118,600	10,475,500	9,163,600	12,532,900	10,526,100
S. URUGUAY	03	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
	41	12,200	15,800	12,500	10,900	11,300†	12,700	13,200	14,400
T. VENEZUELA	03	19,300	14,500	17,600	14,100	17,400	22,800	12,300	14,600
	31	91,200	102,700	96,500	94,500	108,600	111,300	114,100	124,300
UNITED STATES	02	66,200	66,800	85,700	75,700	64,700	75,500	78,000	74,500
	21	1,057,400	1,078,300	979,200	925,300	930,400	842,200	972,500	941,300
	31	947,800	1,001,300	861,300	868,800	921,200	994,800	1,016,300	1,188,500
	67	328,900	476,100	543,600	569,100	434,300	642,800	397,200	351,300
	77	219,800	201,000	197,500	219,800	192,700	255,500	312,400	263,900
	87	2,700	4,300	3,000	500	#	100	#	#

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Table 3815 (Continued)

NOMINAL CATCHES BY COUNTRY AND MAJOR FISHING AREAS, 20 LC, 1964–78

(MET)

Country	Code[1]	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A. ARGENTINA	03	6,300	7,600	10,181	15,068	9,846	10,436	10,436
	34	600	400	#	#	#	#	--
	41	231,300	294,100	286,180	213,830	271,601	382,030	526,887
B. BOLIVIA	03	2,200	2,200	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,300	2,300
C. BRAZIL	03	77,800	84,100†	168,145	173,455	141,479	168,444	136,526
	41	523,800	619,400†	572,177	598,691	517,368	580,043	721,445
D. CHILE	03	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
	87	791,800	691,000	1,157,053	929,464	1,408,600	1,348,953	1,698,484
E. COLOMBIA	03	82,800	73,100	37,234	42,075	51,437	42,174	42,174†
	31	19,300	14,700	12,758	11,600	5,880	7,621	7,621†
	77	8,600	17,500	12,426	12,900	17,790	14,170	14,170†
F. COSTA RICA	02	#	#	40	50	60	61	61
	31	100	#	134	423	456	254	342
	77	10,700	10,700	13,316	13,591	12,330	12,725	14,088
G. CUBA	02	1,000	1,000	2,200	1,700	1,800	1,900	3,200
	21	1,900	1,300	#	7,495	29,871	18,282	13,124
	31	72,500	72,800	73,000	58,900	79,200	72,300	71,077
	34	6,800	10,600	10,700	6,600	6,400	20,700	7,200
	47	57,400	54,000	53,579	44,630	33,219	29,300	63,569
	87	#	10,300	25,500	24,000	43,600	42,700	55,000
	41	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
H. DOMINICAN REP.	02	1,000	300	367	585	618	359	367
	31	4,600†	8,900	8,025	6,467	6,435	4,235	4,804
I. ECUADOR	03	~	#	#	#	#	#	#
	77	108,200	153,900	174,400	263,400	315,000	475,500	475,500†
J. EL SALVADOR	02	800	900	1,552	2,689	3,072	3,072	601
	77	9,600	11,000	8,110	7,861	6,058	4,414	4,886
K. GUATEMALA	02	1,400†	500	528	550	574	600	600†
	31	100†	100†	100	100	100	100	100†
	77	3,500†	3,100	3,253	3,880	2,979	2,374	2,374†
L. HAITI	02	300†	300†	300†	300†	300†	300†	300†
	31	2,200†	2,200†	2,200†	3,700†	3,700†	3,700†	3,700†
M. HONDURAS	02	#	100	172	170	170	116	144
	31	4,300	3,100†	2,674	3,066	2,928	3,673	5,478
	77	200	300†	21	26	56	782	783
N. MEXICO	02	11,200	15,000	14,176	17,826	18,030	18,971	16,333
	21	800	700	#	--	--	--	2,793
	31	128,600	130,300	124,770	117,454	122,944	124,886	151,995
	77	318,600	333,400†	303,096	364,064	431,311	526,239	581,369
O. NICARAGUA	02	1,200	2,600	3,100	3,500	4,467	4,043	1,834
	31	7,400†	7,900†	9,000	9,900	10,062	12,889	14,976
	77	2,600†	3,400	4,600	5,000	3,352	5,429	5,438
P. PANAMA	02	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
	31	#	8,600	7,346	~	~	~	~
	77	63,500	100,100	81,045	81,085	152,713	208,148	113,768
Q. PARAGUAY	03	2,500†	2,700†	2,700†	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
R. PERU	03	3,000†	5,400	5,514	6,777	5,303	12,597	9,795
	87	4,721,100	2,323,100	4,139,344	3,440,713	4,337,822	2,528,078	3,355,048
S. URUGUAY	03	#	#	300	245	179	321	472
	41	20,600	17,500	15,700	26,088	33,625	48,053	73,827
T. VENEZUELA	03	13,500	8,600	9,198	7,657	6,626	8,021	8,593
	31	138,700	153,800	140,887	145,750	139,105	144,213	165,450
UNITED STATES	03	71,000	83,800	84,516	77,267	76,296	71,831	80,416
	21	1,034,000	1,040,200	992,437	930,879	1,019,980	1,076,975	1,117,691
	31	950,400	908,500	1,041,819	1,024,947	1,078,585	940,874	1,332,572
	67	359,100	367,000	360,829	352,602	435,257	477,862	516,375
	77	280,700	318,500	449,198	533,071	541,179	512,929	463,305
	87	100	800	#	1,172	8,330	4,740	1,360

1. Code: 02, America, North—Inland Waters; 03, America, South—Inland Waters; 21; Atlantic, Northwest; 31, Atlantic, Western Central; 34, Atlantic, Eastern Central; 41, Atlantic, Southwest; 47, Atlantic, Southeast; 67, Pacific, Northeast; 77, Pacific, Eastern Central; 87, Pacific, Southeast.

SOURCE: FAO-YFSCL, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978, tables D-2 and D-3.

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Table 3816

NATIONAL TERRITORIAL SEAS AND EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONES, 18 L

Country	Territorial Sea				Exclusive Economic Zone	
	Nautical Miles	Year	Nautical Miles	Year	Nautical Miles	Year
A. ARGENTINA	3	1869	200	1966	200	1973
C. BRAZIL	3	1950	200	1970	200	1971
D. CHILE	3	1855	3	1955	200	1947
E. COLOMBIA	3	1866	12	1961	200	1977
F. COSTA RICA	3	1950	12	1972	200	1973
G. CUBA	3	1942	12	1977	200	1977
H. DOMINICAN REP.	3	1952	6	1967	200	1977
I. ECUADOR	3	1887	200	1966	200	1969
J. EL SALVADOR	200	1950	200	1963	200	1970
K. GUATEMALA	12	1939	12	1934	200	1976
L. HAITI	~	~	12	1972	200	1976
M. HONDURAS	12	1965	12	1965	200	1959
N. MEXICO	9	1935	12	1967	200	1976
O. NICARAGUA	..[a]	1950			200	1965
P. PANAMA	12	1958	200	1967	200	1967
R. PERU	..[a]	1936	200[b]	1947	200	1971
S. URUGUAY	6	1963	200	1969	200	1969
T. VENEZUELA	3	1944	12	1956	12	1956

a. Unspecified.
b. Unlike the claims by Brazil, Ecuador, and Panama, freedom of navigation is not affected beyond the traditional territorial sea limit.

SOURCE: Adapted from FAO, *Limits and Status of the Territorial Sea, Exclusive Fishing Zones and the Continental Shelf*. Legislative Series No. 8 (Rome, 1969); "Espacios Oceánicos de los Países de la América Latina, Límites Actuales y Fundamente Legal," *Estudios del Tercer Mundo*, 1:3 (1978), 173-183; F. V. García Amador, *Latin America and the Law of the Sea*, Occasional Paper No. 14 (Kingston: University of Rhode Island, Law of the Sea Institute, 1972); Karin Hjertonsson, *The New Law of the Sea* (Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söners Förlag, 1973).

had been threatened by the resumption of European whaling operations in the region. A less decisive, although important, consideration in the adoption of Chile's maritime policy came from coal-mining interests that lobbied for the passage of the 1947 Declaration, arguing that Chile's coal mines extended well into the sea.[22]

Two months after the adoption by Chile of a marine space, Peru passed a similar protective declaration aimed at preventing foreign fishing vessels from exploiting its fisheries. Peru in 1947 had begun plans to develop a fish meal industry and thus moved promptly to adopt a 200-mile zone.[23]

The signing of the Santiago Declaration in 1952 by Ecuador united her with Chile and Peru in changing the legal status of her claim from a 200-mile zone of control over her fishery resources to that of a 200-mile territorial sea.[24]

A fishery policy similar to that adopted by Chile and Peru in 1947 was adopted by Costa Rica in 1948. The 200-mile policy was reversed in the following year by the passage of a decree stipulating Costa Rica's control over living natural resources to a distance of only six miles from the coast. Costa Rica's maritime policy was further clarified in 1966 when she did not ratify the Santiago Declaration to which she had previously adhered.

Conclusion

It is far from certain whether the Latin American march to the sea (initiated in the late 1940s and early 1950s and revitalized since 1973 by continuing meetings of the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea) will have the intended redistributive effects of global equity of the world food order thus alleviating food imbalances in the region. Although the evidence is at best suggestive, the FAO data do appear to imply a reduction in catches by non-Latin American long-distance fishing fleets in the fishery regions of the less developed coastal states. This means that Latin America has initially been successful in overcoming the dominance of the advanced industrial nations through the establishment of exclusive economic zones. It is ironic, however, that the march to the sea might in the end not be an effective policy instrument in the creation of a new world economic order. It is precisely some of the advanced industrial nations like the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, Australia, and Canada that stand to gain the most from the creation of exclusive economic zones because they have some of the world's richest fishing grounds within 200 miles of their own coasts.[25]

[22] The coalescence of business interests in the origins of the 200-mile claim by Chile is well documented by Sergio Teitelboim. See his "Los Países del Pacífico Sur y el Mar Territorial," *Estudios Internacionales* 4:13 (1970), 42.

[23] See Hollick, "The Roots of U.S. Fisheries Policy," pp. 76-77.

[24] Hjertonsson, *The New Law of the Sea*, p. 53.

[25] See FAO-SFA, 1978, pp. 1-24.